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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, possible showers. Temp. 41-47. LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 41-47. CHAMPEL: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 41-47. NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 41-47. ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

Algeria	5.00	De. Inval.	15.20	Norway	5.00	Nor.	17.5
Argentina	17.5	Inv.	1000	Peru	4.00	Peru	4.00
Australia	4.00	Dr.	400	Portugal	4.00	Portugal	4.00
Bahamas	4.00	Dr.	400	Romania	4.00	Romania	4.00
Bangladesh	4.00	Dr.	400	Saudi Arabia	4.00	Saudi Arabia	4.00
Belgium	4.00	Dr.	400	Spain	4.00	Spain	4.00
Bolivia	4.00	Dr.	400	Sweden	4.00	Sweden	4.00
Brazil	4.00	Dr.	400	Switzerland	4.00	Switzerland	4.00
Bulgaria	4.00	Dr.	400	Taiwan	4.00	Taiwan	4.00
Canada	4.00	Dr.	400	Thailand	4.00	Thailand	4.00
Chad	4.00	Dr.	400	Turkey	4.00	Turkey	4.00
Czechoslovakia	4.00	Dr.	400	U.S.A.	4.00	U.S.A.	4.00
Denmark	4.00	Dr.	400	U.S.S.R.	4.00	U.S.S.R.	4.00
Egypt	4.00	Dr.	400	Yugoslavia	4.00	Yugoslavia	4.00
France	4.00	Dr.	400				
Germany	4.00	Dr.	400				
Greece	4.00	Dr.	400				
Hong Kong	4.00	Dr.	400				
India	4.00	Dr.	400				
Indonesia	4.00	Dr.	400				
Iran	4.00	Dr.	400				
Italy	4.00	Dr.	400				
Japan	4.00	Dr.	400				
Korea	4.00	Dr.	400				
Malaysia	4.00	Dr.	400				
Mexico	4.00	Dr.	400				
Morocco	4.00	Dr.	400				
Netherlands	4.00	Dr.	400				
Nigeria	4.00	Dr.	400				
Philippines	4.00	Dr.	400				
Poland	4.00	Dr.	400				
Portugal	4.00	Dr.	400				
Romania	4.00	Dr.	400				
Saudi Arabia	4.00	Dr.	400				
Spain	4.00	Dr.	400				
Sweden	4.00	Dr.	400				
Switzerland	4.00	Dr.	400				
Taiwan	4.00	Dr.	400				
Thailand	4.00	Dr.	400				
Turkey	4.00	Dr.	400				
U.S.A.	4.00	Dr.	400				
U.S.S.R.	4.00	Dr.	400				
Yugoslavia	4.00	Dr.	400				

Sandstorms Delay Shuttle's Return

Landing Is Postponed a Day and Is Shifted From Desert to Cape Canaveral

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N.M. — The space shuttle Columbia, scheduled to return from its third test flight Monday, was "waved off" 39 minutes before it was to begin its descent because of desert winds whipping the gypsum sands across its landing strip here.

"I think we ought to knock this off," John Young, commander of the first shuttle flight, told flight controllers after taking a NASA jet aloft to test the winds.

Another attempt to bring the ship back to Earth was set for Tuesday — and at Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

The astronauts, Col. Jack R. Lousma of the Marine Corps and C. Gordon Fullerton of the Air Force, who were in no danger, were informed of the decision shortly before they were to have started the descent toward the gypsum floor of New Mexico's In-larosa Basin.

The shuttle, the first craft to make runway landings, became the first U.S. spacecraft held in space because of bad weather below. In bad weather, the old space capsules of earlier space flights would shift descent paths and land in calmer seas elsewhere.

In the hours before the scheduled landing on Northrup Strip here, strong winds got even stronger throughout the morning. With sand swirling across the runway and winds gusting above, Mr. Young first recommended a shift in runways.

But later he said: "There are about two miles visibility on Runway 17. Runway 23 is covered up with sand. I think we ought to knock this off."

Mission Control in Houston quickly announced, "We're waving the landing for today."

When Col. Joe H. Engle, the commander of the second shuttle mission, gave them the news, Col. Lousma said, "OK, well, we've had a good drill."

Change in Plans

Earlier, Steve Nagel, in Houston, told the two astronauts: "The forecast is for the winds to pick up, and we will have to watch it all the way to the desert burn. There is some probability of a waveoff, but we don't anticipate that."

On the strip, winds were whipping sand and visibility on the ground was difficult. Most spectators kept to their cars.

When they were awakened in the morning, the men were serenaded with the song "Six Days on the Road... I'm a gonna make it home tonight," modified to mark the crew's eighth day in orbit.

Everyone was to be disappointed.

On the ground at the Army's secret missile range here, soldiers stood guard as an estimated 50,000 people were shepherded to a viewing site to see the landing. Dust was so severe that some spectators left shortly after arriving.

Heading for the X

Col. Lousma and Col. Fullerton had been scheduled to end their journey of more than 3 million miles on one of two runways that form an X on the desert floors. Now the flight plan has to be redrawn with a descent to Cape Canaveral.

NASA had forecast strong winds in the morning, but they became stronger as the day progressed. The space agency does not want to land Columbia into gusting winds because the ship still is in a test program.

The agency also does not want to land on a shorter, paved runway, but that is the only kind available at the Kennedy Space Center.

Sunday night, the flight director, Neil Hutchinson, said he would favor staying up an extra day, with a return on Tuesday, rather than hurrying the crew through preparations for a premature return Monday before the winds became too strong.

Despite a number of nagging technical problems that kept them on their toes, the astronauts said a safe landing would give them "a 100-percent mission." They appeared relaxed and ready on Sunday, conducting final scientific tests, troubleshooting a couple of minor problems and testing systems needed for the descent.

The space travelers originally wanted to have Columbia back to Edwards Air Force Base in California, where it landed after its first two flights. But rain flooded the runways there before the shuttle was launched. The landing site was shifted 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) east to the desert here. Tons of equipment were moved and a makeshift base sprouted for 500 technicians.



President Francois Mitterrand of France, King Baudouin of Belgium and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, left to right, at the ceremony in Brussels Monday commemorating the 25th anniversary of the European Economic Community. The summit meeting was held later.

Thorn Urges New EEC Investments In Major Drive Against Joblessness

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Gaston Thorn, president of the European Economic Community Commission, urged EEC leaders Monday to start new investments as part of a major effort to reduce the community's worsening unemployment.

Addressing the opening session of a two-day summit meeting in Brussels, in which the first order of business was the EEC's economic and social situation, Mr. Thorn also urged that EEC nations consolidate and improve the European Monetary System to reduce instability among EEC currencies.

He termed divergent economic policies among the 10 member nations "very worrying" and said unemployment among the 10 will rise in 1982 for the 9th consecutive year, going from the present 10.7 million to 11 million by the middle of the year.

Differences emerged Monday between France and Britain over Britain's contribution to the EEC budget and a compromise proposal aimed at reducing Britain's budget payments for up to five years.

EEC foreign ministers will take up the issue in Luxembourg on Saturday, discussing the compromise plan drafted by Mr. Thorn and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she hoped EEC leaders would set on the budget request without delay. British spokesmen said, but she also raised several points that could conflict with and possibly jeopardize an agreement.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has also objected to

some unspecified provisions in the Thorn-Tindemans plan, government spokesmen said.

Rather than the five years covered in the compromise plan, Mrs. Thatcher said she preferred "a breathing space" that would last for what a government spokesman, without being specific, called a "substantial period." He emphasized that the basic idea was to remove EEC discussions over Britain's budget contribution outside the political arena.

The scale of compensation covering Britain's contribution must be fair, Mrs. Thatcher told her colleagues in an apparent attempt to urge substantial reductions in Britain's payments.

President Francois Mitterrand of France told EEC leaders that his country could not recognize the compromise plan as a basis for an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Jorge Bustamante, a Salvadoran election official, talks to a commentator as returns are posted.

Reagan Expected to Endorse Talks On Reduction of Nuclear Weapons

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, in an apparent bid to ease growing domestic and foreign concern about the danger of nuclear war, is expected to announce at a news conference Wednesday night that he endorses U.S.-Soviet negotiations to gradually reduce nuclear weapons.

Administration officials, who disclosed the president's impending move Sunday, said privately that a main aim is to prevent President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union from scoring a possible propaganda coup through his announcement March 17 of a moratorium on deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union.

In addition, the officials said, Mr. Reagan is eager to counter the growing impression, underscored by recent opinion polls and a rise

Centrists Leading in Salvador Elections

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SAN SALVADOR — José Napoleón Duarte's centrist Christian Democrats led five rightist parties in partial election returns Monday for a constituent assembly, but the president's party appeared to be falling short of a majority.

With about 183,000 votes counted, a Christian Democratic spokesman said his party had opened talks with other parties on forming an alliance. But a spokesman for the ultrarightist Republican Nationalist Alliance, which was in second place, claimed it would be able to form a coalition excluding President Duarte's party.

There was no reliable estimate of the turnout for Sunday's election in which about 1.5 million people were eligible to vote. At least 60 persons were killed Sunday as security forces fought the guerrillas, who apparently failed in their attempt to prevent large numbers of Salvadorans from voting. New fighting was reported Monday in Usulután and in a San Salvador suburb.

Unofficial partial returns gave the Christian Democrats 72,958 votes, or 39.9 percent, to 53,944, or 29.5 percent, for Roberto D'Aubuisson's rightist Republican Nationalist Alliance.

The National Conciliation Party, which ran the government from 1961 until the 1979 coup, had 30,142 votes (16.5 percent), the Democratic Action Party was fourth with 17,185 (9.4 percent).

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bonn Starts Work at Missile Sites; Schmidt Says Stance Is Unchanged

New York Times Service
BONN — A Foreign Ministry official said Monday that West Germany has started preparations for construction work necessary for the NATO deployment of U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles at the end of 1983 or 1984.

The comment by the minister of state, Peter Cortner, coincided with an interview in which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reaffirmed that the missiles will be positioned in West Germany if the current negotiations in Geneva on the limitation of intermediate-range nuclear weapons produce no concrete result.

The statements left the impression that West Germany sought to signal that its position was unaffected by President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union recent announcement of a halt in middle-range missile deployment in the European part of the Soviet Union.

An official source, expanding on Mr. Cortner's statement, said the preparations involved geodetic surveys. Construction work on modernizing sites for the missiles could begin in the last half of this year or in early 1983, he said.

Mr. Cortner emphasized that deployment could be avoided through successful negotiations, but that preparations were necessary to impress the seriousness of NATO's intentions on the Soviet Union.

In an interview with a Swedish television journalist, Mr. Schmidt said of Mr. Brezhnev's announcement, "It's clearly aimed at public opinion in Europe and is supposed to appear as if the Soviet Union made an important step. I don't find it to be that. They've armed enormously and worry me, give me great concern with this armament."

Elements of Interest

He said he believed the Soviet Union was hoping to find voices in the United States and Western Europe to renounce deployment of the NATO missiles even if there is no success in the Geneva talks.

"This hope will be in error," he said. "There must be this certainty for the Soviet Union: When the negotiations don't lead to a successful conclusion, then America will deploy here. This certainty gives me the certainty that the negotiations will go ahead seriously."

At the same time, Mr. Schmidt said Mr. Brezhnev's announcement was clearly aimed at elements of interest if it turns out to have meant that Moscow was ready to scrap missiles now in place.

"I would have preferred it if such a suggestion had been presented at the bargaining table," he said. "This way, it looks a bit like an attempt to outmaneuver the talks from outside."

Mr. Schmidt acknowledged that the deployment program was encountering significant resistance in West Germany, but he said he had foreseen it.

NATO's program of negotiation and preparations for deployment is "unconditionally necessary for the security of all of us... from atomic threat," he said. "That can be a political threat, based on these weapons," he added, referring to the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

— JOHN VINOCUR

East Germany Gives Big Welcome To Jaruzelski on Arrival in Berlin

Reuters
BERLIN — Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Polish military government, was welcomed Monday in East Germany with a huge display of support.

Almost the entire ruling Politburo, including Erich Honecker, the head of state, Premier Willi Stoph, Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann and Harry Tisch, head of trade unions, greeted Gen. Jaruzelski at the airport.

Thousands of police and plainclothes security men guarded the 25-kilometer (16-mile) route through the city, which was lined by flag-waving factory workers and schoolchildren.

Next Stop, Prague

Gen. Jaruzelski visited Moscow at the beginning of the month and is due in go to Prague soon in what appears to be a tour to show East Bloc allies that Poland has returned in the Communist fold.

Red banners, displayed in numbers unseen in East Berlin for some years, carried slogans declaring "By the Side of the U.S.S.R. for the Preservation of Peace" and "Together for Anti-Imperialist Solidarity."

Gen. Jaruzelski was accompanied by Foreign Minister Jozef Cyrank and a cross section of military and party officials.

The official party newspaper, *Nowe Deutschland*, recalled that, as leader of a reconnaissance unit in the Soviet-backed Polish Army in 1945, Gen. Jaruzelski took part in the liberation of Berlin from the Nazis.

[In Warsaw, the chairman of the pro-Warsaw Polish journalists association said Monday that 21 newspapers have been shut and 705 journalists purged by the military government. The Associated Press reported.

[The figures were provided by Klemens Krzyzozanski at a news conference for foreign reporters. He is the chairman of the Association of Journalists of People's Poland, which replaced the pro-Solidarity, 8,000-member Association of Polish Journalists that the government dissolved March 20. The dissolved group represented nearly all working Polish journalists.

[Mr. Krzyzozanski said that new papers were being formed to replace some of those that were closed and that some of the out-of-work journalists might be allowed to work at them.]

Ex-Official Jailed

Meanwhile, Franciszek Kaim, a former deputy premier of Poland, was jailed Monday for one year and fined 300,000 zloty (\$3,700) on corruption charges. He is the highest-ranking Polish government official to be imprisoned since investigations began into alleged abuses of power during the 10-year rule of Edward Giersek, who was deposed in September, 1980.

The Polish news agency said that Mr. Kaim had been indicted on charges of giving his secretary authority to buy five cars for pri-

INSIDE

Paris-Rabat Ties

Relations between France and its former protectorate of Morocco appear to be seriously deteriorating. Page 2.

Nigerian Oil

Mobil, Gulf and Shell, responding to a threatened OPEC blacklisting, all say they have not suspended shipments of oil from Nigeria. Page 9.

Air Talks Fail

Recent U.S.-Japan negotiations on a new air agreement failed because the Japanese "really weren't serious," a U.S. official said. Page 3.

5 Die in Bombing Of French Train

The Associated Press
LIMOGES, France — An explosion on a Paris-Toulouse express train Monday night killed at least five persons and injured 22, two of them seriously, according to the ambulance service in Limoges. It said the figure could rise. A police official described the explosion as "a terrorist attack."

The explosion occurred about 9:30 p.m. while the train was traveling between 140 and 160 kilometers per hour (85 to 100 miles per hour) near Ambazac, 25 kilometers northeast of Limoges.

A spokesman of the state-owned French railroad network, the SNCF, said the carriage in which the bomb exploded was not derailed.

Swiss Avalanche Kills 2

The Associated Press
SION, Switzerland — Two Swiss skiers were killed by a snowslide Sunday while three escaped unhurt as a warm spell following a snowfall sharply increased the danger of avalanches in the Valais Alps.

West German Coalition: Decline Accelerates

Serious Setback in Election in Lower Saxony Nudges Parties Toward Split

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — If political glaciers ever accelerate, this now seems the time: The slow movement toward an end of the Bonn coalition, still uncertain, still arrestable, has nonetheless become visible to everyone.

The Christian Democratic victory and the heavy Social Democratic losses in state parliamentary elections in Lower Saxony removed the need for fine instruments of measure and left behind a rich terminal moraine of remarks and tactics.

Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic Party chairman, told journalists he was no longer taking bets that the ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, now in its 13th year, would last until the national elections in 1984.

If a break is to come, the next six months provide a ready schedule. The basic elements that have made governing so difficult for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his partners — the highest unemployment in 29 years and the left-wing Social Democratic campaign against Mr. Schmidt's security policies — are not likely to change much in the period before October, the mid-point in the government's term.

Other Problems

There is more, including scandals involving trade union leaders close to the governing party and investigations into bribery cases that possibly involve Cabinet members.

There is the erosion and the *laissez-faire* of more than a decade in power and the sense of a government that is floundering. It makes up its mind one week to cut pocket money given people in old people's homes and then reverse itself; it decides that companies must report all job openings to a central agency, then pulls back seven days later.

In other European democracies with parliamentary systems and coalitions, such a government probably would have been long gone. But in Bonn, the coalition's years of habit, prerogative and patronage tend to reinforce the status quo.

The difference now is that the election re-

NEWS ANALYSIS

have jumped the coalition without an enormous scandal.

Although the party is sometimes seen as an alliance of opportunists and job-seekers, it likely would have weathered those accusations at the end of the summer when its chairman, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was talking about how the country had reached a "turning point" in orientation: more socialism and statism, or less government and the strengthening of the market economy.

That kind of talk was forgotten during the succeeding months as Mr. Genscher, much in the manner of the chancellor, lost his right hand over his party. A rump convention of Free Democratic leftists made clear it did not like his allegiance to NATO's planned deployment of new middle-range missiles. One of the party's most powerful figures, Interior Minister Gerhart Baum, has come close to contradicting Mr. Genscher's intraparty stance on security issues.

The Lower Saxony election provided an additional problem for the Free Democrats. Their traditional function as third-party kingmaker was struck down. Not only did the Christian Democrats win an absolute majority, meaning that they needed no partner to run the state, but the Free Democrats came in fourth, behind the Greens, the one-time ecology party that is increasingly a repository for left-wing romanticism.

Mr. Genscher was thus confronted with a part of his party that would want nothing to do with a national Christian Democrat-Free Democrat coalition and with the political reali-

ty that the loss in Social Democratic strength and the rise of Greens could leave his party in control of fewer political levers.

A number of Christian Democratic leaders have tried to transmit this notion to Mr. Genscher as a means of encouraging him to switch sides soon. If one is to believe Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian conservative, Mr. Genscher has been telling Americans, instead, that he must stick to the coalition to stop the Social Democrats from wallowing into a leftist swamp with its humors of neutralism and anti-Western sentiment.

But at one point or another, the pressures on the Free Democrats to assure their own political survival could lead in a change. A problematical resolution coming out of the Social Democratic Party congress next month might provide Mr. Genscher with a credible basis for saying that the coalition's fundamental understandings had been betrayed. Or the budget debate during the summer could allow the manufacture of a terminal conflict.

Such a collapse of the coalition would hardly strengthen the conviction that government changes hands in West Germany at the ballot box. The fact is that reversals in coalition alliances, rather than the blues voting out the blacks, account for all the switches in national power since the first postwar government.

But the electoral process can have an important effect. There will be another state parliament election in June in Hamburg and one in September in Hesse, generally regarded as the most significant.

A Christian Democratic victory in Hesse would not just mean the defeat of the Social Democrats in a traditional party fiefdom but also the creation of a Christian Democratic majority in the Bundesrat, the federal upper house, with the power to block legislation coming from the Bundestag.

If his party won in Hesse, Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic leader, has suggested that he would demand new national elections. But that procedure is hardly his prerogative. It belongs to Mr. Schmidt and the parties of the coalition so long as the government has a majority of lower-house legislators behind it.

To Our Readers

As a result of the shift on Sunday to daylight-saving time in France, the International Herald Tribune will be not able to publish the closing New York stock tables except in its late editions. Normal publication of the stock tables will resume April 25, when the United States moves to daylight-saving time.

Moroccan Resentment Appears to Grow Over French Ties to Algeria

By Pranay B. Gupta

New York Times Service

CASABLANCA, Morocco — Relations between France and its former protectorate of Morocco appear to be seriously deteriorating.

The problem stems in part from what Moroccans see as a French tilt toward neighboring Algeria, Morocco's longtime adversary and a key supporter of the Marxist-led Polisario Front, a guerrilla group that is fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

At the same time, France is believed to be unhappy about Morocco's deepening political and military ties with the United States, which is said to want to enlist Morocco in a "strategic con-

sensus" to thwart Soviet ambitions in the region and to blunt what it calls Libya's efforts to destabilize moderate Arab and African nations.

French officials in Rabat, Morocco's capital, say the improvement in relations between France and Algeria is not directed against Morocco, a position that is viewed with skepticism by the Moroccan government.

French Commitment

"We just had a historical deficiency in our relations with Algeria, and we had to do something about it," a French diplomat said. He cited the response to Morocco's drought last year, when France provided a million tons of cereals at low cost. He said also that economic assistance to Morocco might be increased this year. Last year, the French government and private banks gave \$1.6 billion in credits and low-interest loans to Morocco.

The French ambassador to Morocco, Jacques Morizet, used the occasion of a routine visit to Casablanca by French naval vessels recently to make a speech in which he spoke warmly of the ties between the two countries. France, he said, was committed to ensuring Morocco's security.

"Security in the Mediterranean, security in the Maghreb," he said, referring to the Arabic name for northwest Africa, "is your security and our security. It is the guarantee of your independence and ours, an independence to which both France and Morocco are so much attached, and which involves sometimes to compromise."

According to Western and Arab diplomats in Rabat, Mr. Morizet's speech underscored a growing awareness in Paris of Moroccan disenchantment with the policies of the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand.

France has suspended the delivery of virtually all military weapons to Morocco. Two weeks ago, the French defense minister, Charles Hernu, said Morocco had lagged in paying for arms and that as a result new deliveries had been indefinitely halted.

Arms Sales

Two years ago, Morocco agreed to buy 50 French Mirage fighter jets for \$650 million as well as Fuma helicopters and Alpha jets costing \$500 million. Morocco has also contracted to buy 400 armored personnel carriers from France. It could not be learned how many of those planes and vehicles have yet to be delivered.

Contributing to Morocco's irritation with France was the role that French diplomats reportedly played in a recent Organization of African Unity meeting in Ethiopia. According to Moroccan sources and OAU officials, French diplomats assisted in persuading several African nations to vote for the admission of the Polisario Front as the OAU's 51st member.

Moroccan officials said they viewed the reported French action as another sign that the Mitterrand government was tilting toward Algeria, which led the drive to get the rebel group admitted.

U.S. Envoy to S. Africa Is Confirmed by Senate

WASHINGTON — The Senate confirmed on Monday President Reagan's selection of Herman W. Nickel as ambassador to South Africa. Mr. Nickel, a journalist, has advocated increased U.S. investment in that country.

He won unanimous approval from the committee and the full Senate after pledging implacable opposition to apartheid and saying he would seek contacts with black leaders as well as the ruling Afrikaners. Mr. Nickel, 54, worked for Time Inc. since 1958. He was on the board of editors of Fortune magazine from 1977 to 1981.

Bomb at Rome El Al Office

ROME — The police bomb squad Monday defused a plastic explosive placed outside the office of El Al Airlines in central Rome, officials reported. The explosive was found a few minutes after a bomb damaged a Jewish-owned clothing store about a kilometer (about half a mile) from the El Al office, police said. Investigators said they had no evidence to link the two incidents.



U.S. adviser talking to young Honduran trainees. According to Newsweek magazine, Green Berets are training Hondurans as young as 13 years of age for paratroop duty.

U.S. Military Advisers Said to Train Honduran Youngsters for Combat

United Press International

NEW YORK — Honduran soldiers as young as 13 are being trained for combat and paratroop duty by U.S. Green Beret military advisers in the Central American nation, Newsweek magazine says.

Publishing a photograph of an unidentified U.S. adviser talking to two small soldiers wearing combat uniforms, Newsweek magazine said in its current edition that the smallest Honduran soldiers trained by U.S. Green Beret advisers "stand knee-high to an M-16."

The magazine said the Green Berets are training a paratroop contingent at an airfield outside the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa that includes "20 kids under 16 and three 13-year-olds."

Quoting Honduran officials, Newsweek said 13-year-olds are allowed to join the army only if "they pester recruits long enough." The magazine said the youngsters were not used in combat until they are 15. It said the youths must carry weights to reach the minimum 110-pound weight to make a jump.

In London, The Sunday Times reported that thousands of Iranian schoolboy volunteers — many aged between 12 and 18 — received permission to fight in the war against Iraq during the season of the Islamic New Year, which fell on March 20, as a special favor from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The paper said most received no more than a week of training and often arrive at the front hoping to become "martyrs for Allah." Many of the teen-agers were killed in battles last week west of Dezful, it added.

Centrist Party in El Salvador Takes the Lead in Election

(Continued from Page 1)

The Popular Salvadoran Party had 3,981 (3.2 percent) and the Popular Orientation Party had 2,608 (1.4 percent).

The Central Election Commission, in announcing the returns, did not say how many of the 4,600 voting stations were reporting.

The 60-member constituent assembly will meet on a date to be decided later to write a new constitution and name an interim government to replace the civilian-military junta that seized power in a 1979 coup.

Former President Jose Figueres of Costa Rica, one of 200 foreign observers who monitored the voting, said it was too early to tell who won the election, "but the guerrillas lost."

Fighting continued Monday in Usulután. Witnesses said guerrillas there were firing from a church tower and rooftops around the city. Army troops controlled the garrison and the main square in the center of the city, which is El Salvador's fourth largest. Fighting was also reported near an army barracks in a San Salvador suburb.

An American reporter in Usulután said government soldiers reported four among their ranks had been killed during the morning and five others wounded.

Voters Blocked

Rebel attacks Sunday were heaviest in the eastern part of the country, where a daylight battle prevented voting in Usulután and five nearby towns. In San Salvador, 24 guerrillas and three soldiers were killed in street battles, and in Apopa, north of the capital, 15 people died.

With 31 seats needed for control of the assembly, a Christian Democratic leader, Julio Adolfo Ray Prendes, estimated his party would get between 26 and 29 while Mr.

D'Aubuisson's party would get 16 to 18.

Another Christian Democratic leader, Guillermo Guevara, said the party might be able to form a majority coalition with the Democratic Action Party, the most moderate of the leftist factions.

"We have already had informal contacts and believe we can have a constructive dialogue," he said.

René Fortín Magaña, the Democratic Action leader, said his party was "open to any kind of coalition," with either the Christian Democrats or the other rightists. But he indicated he would not join the Christian Democrats unless they agreed to modify Mr. Duarte's land redistribution program, which all the rightist parties have said was too radical.

Leftist Boycott

Mario Rodadelli, a spokesman for the D'Aubuisson party, said his party hoped to form a conservative coalition, probably with the National Conciliation Party, and would exclude Mr. Duarte from power.

Leftist parties boycotted the voting, saying it was a farce sponsored by the United States and that any candidates they put forward would be assassinated. The guerrillas said the elections would not end the 29-month civil war in which more than 30,000 people have died.

There was no immediate comment from Washington on the election returns. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton has said the United States would try to work with the winners, no matter which party won. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has said continuation of U.S. aid would depend on government reform programs. The Christian Democrats promised to continue making changes, but the rightist parties have said they would not.

Greece Seeks to Avert EEC Confrontation, Negotiate Concessions

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Greece is not planning to withdraw from the European Economic Community, and during the next several months will seek to negotiate with its EEC partners protective conditions for agriculture and industry, according to Greece's premier, Andreas Papandreu.

The Greek Socialist government's demands were submitted by the premier at a two-day summit meeting of EEC leaders that began Monday in Brussels. But in an interview Sunday he emphasized that his government was not seeking confrontation with the EEC.

"What is involved here is a discussion with the Common Market, its authorities and bodies, including the EEC Commission, over conditions," the premier said. "We believe that our partners have taken our request for talks seriously."

Diplomatic and EEC sources said Monday that the Greek government was seeking to avoid creating new tensions within the EEC through an approach described by a diplomatic official as "ambitious but moderate." He noted that Greek officials have dropped all references to withdrawing from the Common Market, which it joined Jan. 1, 1981.

But Mr. Papandreu, Greek official and their 16-page memorandum made it clear that the Greek government fully intends to obtain new conditions for competing in the 10-nation body. "The special features of the Greek economy hamper its smooth functioning within the community framework, the more so because the Greek accession treaty ignored them," the memorandum stated.

If approved by other EEC members, special conditions outlined in the memorandum would provide advantages such as exemptions from EEC rules — for Greek industry, bolster the nation's farm sector and facilitate greater access by Greece to EEC financing for emerging development schemes in the Mediterranean area.

The Greek government also criticized the EEC's regional development policy. It stated in the memorandum that "particularly inadequate is the transfer of resources from the community budget to the less-developed countries and, especially to Greece," adding that "the result of this situation is the constant widening of imbalances within the community."

Advantages being sought for Greek industry include mainly "derogations" from EEC rules governing anti-trust and competition behavior within and outside the Common Market, although Greek officials have remained deliberately vague on how this might be accomplished.

Examples of steps the Greek government might consider, according to the memorandum, include "granting of development incentives, provisional and regulated protection of newly created industries and granting of export aid for small and medium-sized undertakings."

The document states that 85 percent of Greek companies employ fewer than five persons. Greek and EEC officials said that they anticipated at least several months of behind-the-scenes negotiations aimed at dealing with the Greek demands, noting that Mr. Papandreu's key goal was obtaining relief for Greek industry and agriculture prior to implementation of his government's five-year economic plan, which is scheduled to begin next Jan. 1.

"The economic plan is the start-

ing point for our talks with the Common Market, and we will not sacrifice it to what we consider unfavorable conditions of EEC membership," a Greek official said.

He said that the government is not excluding the possibility of Mr. Papandreu renewing his previous campaign threats to call a referendum aimed at withdrawing Greece's Common Market membership if the negotiations fail.

Contributing to the moderation of Greece in its present approach, diplomatic officials said, was the sharp increase in its net budgetary receipts from the EEC budget, which last year totaled roughly \$124 million and this year is estimated at roughly \$500 million, mainly in the form of benefits to Greek farmers.

— AXEL KRAUSE

Thorn Urges Investments

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement at the summit meeting. While it was not immediately clear what he intended, he was apparently stressing that the plan should first be discussed by the foreign ministers. British government sources said they considered Mr. Mitterrand's approach "not very positive."

French officials were divided over whether Mr. Mitterrand was rejecting the plan outright.

In urging new European investments, Mr. Thorn told the EEC leaders that investments are "the essential weapon in the battle for growth, competitiveness, industrial renovation and reducing our energy dependence."

Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens said he hoped "concrete and operational" decisions on economic expansion would be made by the EEC leaders during their meetings, which continue through Tuesday evening and were also expected to address a wide range of foreign policy issues, including improvement of relations among the EEC, Japan and the United States.

Conference sources described as overly optimistic the goal expressed by Mr. Martens, who as president of the EEC Council is presiding over the summit.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Monday that he would oppose any major realignments or changes in the functioning of the EMS, the sources said.

Mr. Mitterrand, who has repeatedly urged a more expansionary economic policy in the EEC, also called on the leaders to adopt a tougher line in applying industrial and trade policies with regard to Japan and the United States.

Emphasizing that Europe's economic crisis was "not fatal," the Socialist leader urged the adoption of an unspecified "common approach" regarding trading practices in industrial and agricultural sectors that he said could be directed toward rising Japanese exports and, he indicated, U.S. farm exports.

According to French government spokesmen, Mr. Mitterrand also expressed concern over the transfer of Europe's industrial and financial resources to Asia and other areas, and urged that the modernization of European industry be intensified.

Mrs. Thatcher, agreeing with the need for concerted EEC policies with regard to Japan and the United States, urged that European leaders work for a better balance in their economic relations, particularly with Japan and with regard to high U.S. interest rates, British spokesmen said.

They said the goal was to assure that U.S. and Japanese economic policies take account of their effect on Europe.

In separate discussions between EEC leaders and their foreign ministers Monday night, the focus was expected to be on foreign relations, including the community's relations with Central America and what a conference source described as "the role Europe might play in the area — if any."

With a view to preparations for the June summit at Versailles of seven industrialized nations, including the United States and Japan, the EEC leaders were expected to discuss and possibly endorse a plan aimed at proposing consultations between the EEC and the Reagan administration.

The plan would establish dialogue over such issues as defense, steel, textiles and agriculture trade policy, sources said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Rome, Canterbury Urge Closer Ties

LONDON — An international Roman Catholic-Anglican commission called Monday for a closer relationship between the two churches after four centuries of separation as the next stage toward Christian unity.

The commission stated that in any reunited church the pope in Rome had the best historical claim to be universal primate. But it acknowledged that Anglicans found papal infallibility unacceptable in its present form.

The commission did not tackle deeply divisive issues such as abortion, birth control, divorce and women priests. It suggested that these issues come under scrutiny later. The commission included clergymen and theologians from Italy, North America and Britain. Its nonbinding report was made after 12 years of discussions.

Zimbabwe Seizes 3 as S. Africa Spies

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's state security chief said Monday that a South African spy network had been uncovered within the nation's own intelligence service.

Three white men, all former members of the Central Intelligence Organization, were arrested and "two of these men will appear in court soon," the security chief, Emmerson Mnangagwa, said.

Mr. Mnangagwa told the newspaper Herald that the head of the ring was Geoffrey Burton Price, who fled the country in January and went to South Africa. Mr. Price, a former police superintendent, had been director of the security detail responsible for guarding Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, he said.

Saudis Revive Democratic Plan

RIYADH — An Islamic system of democratic government will be announced in June, for the first time in the history of modern Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince Fahd said Monday.

The prince said in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Sayash, also published by the Saudi newspaper Al-Jazirah and Okaz, that earlier implementation of the system of shura, or "consultation" by a state council or group of advisers, had been delayed for study. He gave no details of how the system, championed by King Faisal in the 1960s, would actually work.

Prince Fahd indicated that the system would be part of a strategy to increase the country's prestige and aid economic integration with other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council — Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

Summit Urges Talks on West Sahara

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania — The sixth summit of heads of state of nations bordering the Sahara ended Monday with a call for a negotiated settlement of the conflict between Morocco and Polisario Front guerrillas in Western Sahara. The summit also supported the efforts of President Goukouni Oueddi's government to restore peace and unity in Chad.

The meeting brought together the heads of state of Algeria, Mauritania, Chad and Mali, and representatives of Libya and Niger. The war in Western Sahara, which Morocco annexed in 1975, has been a key issue among the Saharan states and other African nations.

The final communiqué affirmed the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and called on a committee created by the Organization of African Unity to start negotiations on ending the conflict. It also called on the United Nations and OAU to aid the Goukouni government.

Hanoi Party Focuses on Agriculture

BANGKOK — Delegates at the Communist Party congress in Hanoi pledged support Monday for plans to give top priority to agriculture in the country's economic development in the 1980s, Hanoi radio reported.

The report said the 1,033 delegates from the 36 Vietnamese provinces unanimously backed the Central Committee's assessment of the nation's economic and political situation.

Delegates from key rice-growing provinces in the Mekong delta pledged measures to "take agriculture to large-scale Socialist production," the radio said. The report said delegates from other provinces suggested ways to step up food production to an average of 17 million tons annually during the next five years.

4 Chinese Ex-Leftists Dismissed in Tianjin

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — Four former leftist leaders, now municipal officials in the northern Chinese industrial port city of Tianjin, have been dismissed, the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily, reported Monday, signaling the start of a purge of radicals still in party and government posts.

The four party officials in Tianjin's fisheries bureau, were described as among those who "rose to power through rebellion during the Cultural Revolution." They were accused of opposing the country's present policies under the party's deputy chairman, Deng Xiaoping, who took over the leadership in 1978.

An accompanying commentary declared that the case is a "profound lesson" for the party at all levels. It demanded the "resolute removal" of former radicals, those who took part in the crimes of the Cultural Revolution and those who now oppose current policies.

Mr. Deng's backers have been preparing for such a purge for several months. They have waited until they had enough political strength and until the mood of the nation was right. The national attention directed to this case and to a similar one last week — that involved accusations against a former Red Guard who had risen to become deputy director of a munitions plant's research department — indicates that the purge is now beginning.

Most observers believe the principal targets are likely to be those opposed to Mr. Deng's pragmatic reforms and that the main goal will

be to ensure that they will be in no position to influence the party congress planned for late this year or early next year.

Nevertheless, many old political scores remain to be settled, Chinese observers said, and there will undoubtedly be attempts at revenge as Mr. Deng's supporters consolidate their hold on the party and government.

Those who have protected such radicals will also be targets for investigation, the People's Daily makes clear by asking why it had taken so long to oust the four fisheries officials in Tianjin and why two previous attempts to dismiss them had failed.

Such questions could take the purges high into the party and government leadership for Chinese politics are largely organized in large pyramids of political patronage and alliance with senior officials owing their supporters protection in return for loyalty.

The question of serious organizational impurity in the fisheries bureau had been discovered long before by the Tianjin first party secretary, Chen Weida, and other leading comrades, the People's Daily said, "but the dismissal was carried out only after the third investigation had been completed. The previous two probes were resultless because some false reports were presented by leading personnel from the city's political and organizational departments to cover up the case."

Even then it took a full year to get action, the paper added, strongly implying that top party officials in Peking must have prevented earlier attempts to purge the four.

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'Fear Books' Face Up to Nuclear Holocaust

Scientists, Other Critics in U.S. Debate Value of Portrayals of Atomic War

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The grotesque images of nuclear holocaust are often locked away along with other nightmares. Recently, though, in a spate of magazine articles and books, the public is looking the creature in the face.

Last week's issue of Publishers Weekly carried a list of 130 nuclear "fear books," most of them published during the last two years. Leading the literary alert is "The Fate of the Earth," a series of articles from The New Yorker magazine that Alfred A. Knopf will publish next month as a book.

Sen. Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, says he was so impressed with the 90,000-word essay that he came to New York to see the author, Jonathan Schell, a 38-year-old staff writer for the magazine, and asked him to summarize the work for distribution to members of Congress.

"I accept his thesis that all-out nuclear war could mean the end of the human race," Sen. Cranston said. "It's an unprovable thesis, but we can't afford to experiment."

Not everyone is so enthusiastic about the piece. The Wall Street Journal belittled The New Yorker as a "bastion of lousy liberalism" and called the series "destructive of serious thought about how to prevent war and control the spread of nuclear arms."

Some defense analysts consider Mr. Schell's arguments superficial, unrealistic and, in their contention that nuclear war might extinguish every last human being on Earth, just plain wrong.

But a group of scientists in Cambridge, Mass., has embraced the series with enthusiasm. Victor Weisskopf, a physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a

member of the Vatican's science advisory committee, carried a copy to Rome.

The object of this attention is an unlikely candidate for mass appeal. The essay is long, repetitious and heavily philosophical. Many who praise it in public acknowledge in private that they could not wade through it all. Enthusiasts find the articles eloquent, powerful, passionate and terrifying. Detractors, and some fans, find them difficult and rambling.

Mr. Schell's work seems to owe much of its success to timing. It hit the newstands as citizens and politicians in many countries were mobilizing to oppose the nuclear arms race.

Jeremy Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, said the articles filled a need in terms of timing and substance. Even people involved in the arms race at the highest levels were startled to read the series, he said. "It brought home the problem."

Mr. Schell tackles the issue in three major chunks. His first article describes in excruciating detail the effects of a nuclear exchange and concludes that, given the risk of epidemics, damage to climate and atmosphere, and other uncertainties, there is at least some possibility that "a full-scale nuclear holocaust could lead to the extinction of mankind."

His second article analyzes, in philosophical and ethical terms, what such human extinction might mean. It finds that the threat of extinction already casts a shadow, affecting art, politics, marriage, physical desires, the entire range of human life and thought.

His third article attacks the doctrine of nuclear deterrence, ending with Mr. Schell's prescription for salvation: a freeze on the playing nuclear weapons, a 50-percent cut in

nuclear arms and, eventually, complete nuclear and conventional disarmament and replacement of today's warring sovereign states with a new political system for resolving international disputes. How these "awesome, urgent tasks" will be accomplished he leaves to others to figure out.

"In spite of the immeasurable importance of nuclear weapons," Mr. Schell wrote, "we have thus far failed to fashion, or to discover within ourselves, an emotional or intellectual or political response to them."

Said Gerard C. Smith, former chief negotiator for the strategic arms limitation talks, this "seminal sort of work" must serve to "heighten the concern of everyone to a problem we've gotten very callous toward."

"A very few people now have the power to destroy the human race," he said.

Some defense analysts are unimpressed. Peter Sharfman, who directed a 1979 study of the effects of nuclear war for the congressional Office of Technology Assessment, takes "really serious exception" to Mr. Schell's handling of a National Academy of Sciences study of nuclear war.

"The academy report without mentioning that its bottom line is the exact opposite of his bottom line," Mr. Sharfman said. "The academy said the preponderance of evidence is that human life would survive even the largest nuclear war. That is more or less the opposite of what Schell is saying."

As for Mr. Schell's call for complete disarmament and abandonment of sovereignty states, Kurt Gube, an analyst at the Hudson Institute, found it "entirely unrealistic, like a freshman paper."

Keith Payne, a defense analyst with the National Institute for Public Policy, said: "It's an old idea that was recommended decades ago. But how do you get from here to there?"

U.S. Blames Japan in Air Negotiations

Official Says Tokyo Was 'Not Serious'

By Carol Shifrin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S.-Japanese negotiations on a new air agreement failed earlier this month because the Japanese "really weren't serious" about negotiating a new pact, according to Dan McKinnon, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

In a speech last week to the Association of Retail Travel Agents, Mr. McKinnon said the talks ended after the Japanese made a proposal "that made no sense for the United States. We were not going to trade good valuable rights for something of lesser value just to make a deal with the Japanese."

In return for allowing United Airlines to land in Tokyo — which the United States says is already required by the existing bilateral agreement — the Japanese wanted new landing rights for Japan Air Lines at Chicago and Seattle and a freeze on U.S. airlines' rights to fly to points beyond Japan.

"It was such an unacceptable proposal," Mr. McKinnon said. "Both parties went to the negotiating table knowing this was the make-or-break session."

Sanction Recommendations

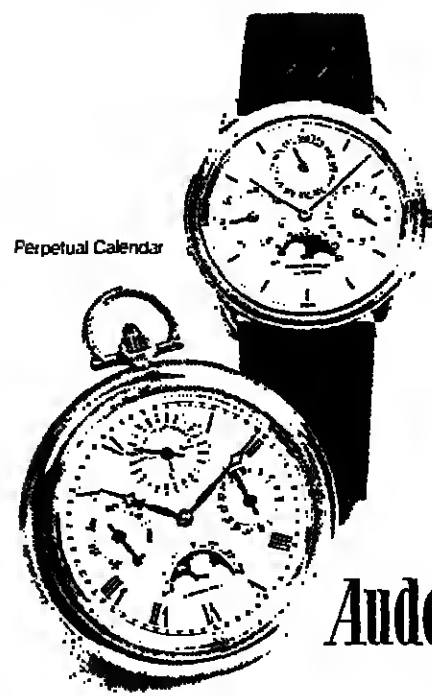
The last round of negotiations, one of many sessions in the long-simmering aviation-rights dispute, ended March 19 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Mr. McKinnon noted that the aeronautics board had recommended a series of tough sanctions against JAL in December because of Japan's refusal to allow United Airlines to fly to Japan.

However, the aeronautics board had asked President Reagan not to put the sanctions into effect until after the last round of U.S.-Japan aviation talks ended, in the hope that an agreement would be reached. Such sanctions could result in the withdrawal of some of JAL's existing operating authority to the United States.



"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100," he said.



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52% Polled in U.S. Hope Reagan Will Not Run for Another Term

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A majority of people interviewed for a Time magazine poll say they have doubts about President Reagan's job performance and hope he does not seek a second term.

The poll, conducted for Time by Yankelovich, Skelly and White Inc., also found that a majority does not believe the president can cut taxes, raise military spending and balance the U.S. budget at the same time. The poll was released Sunday.

Thirty percent of those questioned said they believed Mr. Reagan's personality was his strongest quality and 16 percent said they believed his programs were his greatest strength. Fifty-two percent said they hoped he would not seek a second term and 37 percent said they hoped he would.

Fifty-one percent of the respondents had general "doubts and reservations" about Mr. Reagan, an increase from 43 percent three months ago. The magazine said 28 percent said they had "no real confidence" in Mr. Reagan's ability to handle the economy. Three months ago, that figure was 22 percent.

Time said the survey "demonstrates a troubling loss of popular support for the Reagan presidency. But it also suggests that, like presidents before him, Reagan has simply passed through the period of mild euphoria that attends the early months of each new administration."

Chilean Attaché in U.S. Faced Torture Charges

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Chilean Army colonel who was compelled to leave his post as military attaché in West Germany five years ago because of allegations that he had participated in the torture of Chilean political prisoners has taken up the same post at Chile's embassy in Washington.

The State Department said it had discussed the matter with the Chilean Embassy after the arrival of the official, Christian Ackerknecht, in February. Robert E. Service, a department official, said the Chilean government had provided assurances that the allegations were groundless.

Carlos Lira Moscoso, the former director of the prison in Rancagua, the provincial capital that Mr. Ackerknecht commanded after the 1973 coup that toppled the Allende government, has said that his superior operated a "torture center."

Five years ago, Der Spiegel, the Hamburg news magazine, interviewed Mr. Lira. His accusations that Mr. Ackerknecht, now a general, was responsible for the torture of many of the 3,500 political prisoners interned in the city prison, including him and his wife, produced a wave of protests in West Germany.

State Department Position

The State Department has said that it is satisfied with the response from the Chilean Embassy.

"Basically we have to take their word for it in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary," a State Department official said. "It is possible that the charges are true, and there are also those in the Chilean community abroad that would do anything to embarrass the Chilean government."

Mr. Ackerknecht did not respond to the allegations.

An official of the West German Foreign Ministry confirmed that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, on the basis of these reports, asked the Chilean Embassy

6-Year-Old in U.S. Will Not Be Tried As Adult After All

New York Times Service

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — Six-year-old Nancy Jo Burch, charged with aggravated assault, will not be taken to an adult court for jury trial after all. State Attorney Eugene Whitworth says that option was not one of two he offered the first grade student, Alan Whitthorn.

"Either they take this thing back to juvenile court, where it should have been settled in the first case, for arbitration, or I'll dismiss it," Mr. Whitthorn, chief prosecutor for the area, said Sunday. Mr. Whitthorn was to confer with his client and respond Monday.

Nancy Jo is accused of striking a 7-year-old neighbor, Shirley Lynn Nichols, in the nose with a stick Feb. 7. Circuit Court Judge R.A. Green sent her case to adult court Friday on Mr. Whitthorn's motion, a move that left the prosecutor with a choice of filing charges in adult court or dropping the case.

Mr. Whitthorn said he had been on business out of town and had not heard of the case before it was given attention last week. He said he wants the two families to use a community-based arbitration program.

"Initially the idea was to arbitrate and not to take it to court," he said. "But after the attorney became involved, it became a legal battle, and somewhere along the line the best interest of the child became forgotten."



Settlers in Sinai Await Compensation Ruling

Reuters

SADDOT, Israeli-occupied Sinai — Only 48 hours before she must leave her luxurious house in northern Sinai that has been home for 11 years, Sara Kochav sat Monday gazing at the full crates spread across the floor.

"I have been packing pieces of my life, but I still cannot believe this beautiful episode is over," said Mrs. Kochav, a schoolteacher who was among the founders of this flourishing agricultural village in 1971.

Mrs. Kochav, her husband and three children, are among the several thousand Jewish settlers to be evacuated Wednesday. The Mediterranean coastal region will return to Egyptian rule less than four weeks later, after 15 years of Israeli occupation.

Uprooting Saddot, 12 other villages and the coastal town of Yamit 5 kilometers (3 miles) to the west, will set a precedent in Israel's history. It will be the first time that Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories will be dismantled.

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, Israel's beleaguered coalition government, grappling with a wave of unrest in occupied Arab lands, won a crucial parliamentary vote Monday night that apparently ensured its survival until it hands the Sinai back to Egypt.

An opposition attempt to cut off funds from Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government foundered when the Knesset, or parliament,

ment, voted 59-57 for an interim budget. The vote meant that the government would be able to draw state funds until it proposes a full budget for 1982-83 and was almost sure of remaining in office beyond the April 25 deadline for withdrawal from Sinai.

Parliament is to recess this week and is not due to meet again until May, giving Mr. Begin time to deal with unrest in the West Bank and internal opposition to the Sinai handover. A small number of local residents have been campaigning to stop the withdrawal.

The residents who are being evicted have been offered lavish compensation, but Mrs. Kochav and the majority of settlers have been pressing for increased amounts.

The issue is expected to be resolved Monday when a bill setting out the exact amount each settler is to receive comes up for its final readings in the Knesset.

The settlers have been told that they must clear the area by March 31, but none of them has been notified of the amount of compensation they will receive.

Recent government figures showed that a veteran farm owner in the Sinai would receive about \$500,000 for abandoning his property.

Settler Shoots at Arab Youths

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli settler Monday shot at Arab youths who blocked a road in the occupied West Bank and smashed his car windows with stones, the military command said. The youths fled, but the military said that one Arab may have been injured. The attack occurred near the village of Khadr, five miles southwest of Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, Israeli authorities confiscated copies of two East Jerusalem Arabic-language newspapers for the fourth day to prevent their distribution in the West Bank and the occupied Gaza Strip. The authorities said that the two Palestinian nationalist dailies, Al-Fajr and Al-Shaab, had not submitted copies to military censorship.

Pope, Siad Barre Confer

VATICAN CITY — President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia met with Pope John Paul II in a 30-minute audience Monday, the Vatican reported. No details of the meeting were given.

French Jews Mark Death-Camp Date

United Press International

PARIS — About 550 people marked the 40th anniversary of the first deportation of French Jews to Nazi extermination camps in two ceremonies in the Paris region.

At the site of the Royallieu camp in the northern suburb of Compiègne, where Jews were held before being transported by train to concentration camps, 250 people gathered Sunday to mark March 27, 1942, when the first 1,112 prisoners were deported to Auschwitz and Birkenau.

Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac attended a ceremony Sunday at the Drancy Memorial, also north of Paris. About 80,000 Jews, including 11,000 children under 17, were deported in 72 convoys until 1944. Only about 2,400 of them returned.

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Chemical Warfare Again

The State Department has made a serious case that chemical weapons are being used against the populations of Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia. Just what chemicals are being used, and who in each case is responsible, is not yet clear, but the weight of evidence suggests that chemical warfare, outlawed by the Geneva protocol of 1925, has made another ugly reappearance.

The department's previous pronouncements on the issue were marred by misstatements and exaggerated claims. Its new report adds little fresh evidence, but it does bring together a mass of data that points strongly to widespread use of chemical weapons.

The strength of the State Department's case lies in the sheer number of accounts, by refugees, eyewitnesses and defectors, that chemical agents of various kinds have been used in the three countries. Still, it is surprising that the United States government, with all its resources, has been unable to secure incontrovertible proof of chemicals in the seven years it has been following the issue.

The nearest it has come is with five samples of yellow rain, the chemical agent reportedly used in Laos and Cambodia. The samples have been found to contain traces of fungus toxins. But the State Department's report does not explain how such small amounts could be lethal.

In Afghanistan, the Soviet Union is clearly responsible for whatever agents are being used, whether riot control gases or lethal chemicals. In Laos and Cambodia, the State Department also holds the Russians responsible, but now concedes that the Vietnamese could manufacture yellow rain toxins themselves, even if under Soviet tutelage.

The State Department's case for Soviet involvement in chemical warfare still lacks the smoking gun that its officials confidently claimed to possess several months ago. But there is enough smoke to infer a serious fire of some kind. Now the department has begun to find the way to persuade skeptics: with more evidence and less rhetoric.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

An Immigration Formula

About 800,000 immigrants entered the United States legally in 1980. Some came as refugees; some came under country-by-country quotas; others came as close relatives of Americans and were admitted without reference to quotas. In addition, however, it is estimated that about 500,000 migrants enter illegally each year, joining a growing number of undocumented persons — more than 6 million. It is this illegal flow that concerns law enforcement officials, labor unions and just plain citizens who fear that America has lost control of its borders.

Control and compassion should be the twin objectives of American immigration policy, and legislation recently introduced by Sen. Alan Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, and Rep. Romano Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky, has these two goals in mind.

The solution proposed is to diminish the incentive for undocumented workers by penalizing employers who hire them. Effective enforcement of this law would require job applicants to present proof of employability and legal immigrant status. For the first three years, documents such as a Social Security card, birth certificate, passport or driver's license would be enough. Eventually

a nonforfeitable, permanent and universally accepted card would be used.

The bill is compassionate in a number of respects. It would set the number of legal nonrefugee immigrants allowed into the United States at 425,000 a year, and maintain preferences for families of American citizens and permanent residents.

While no country may send more than 20,000 immigrants, special provision is made for Canada and Mexico. Each of these neighbors would have a quota of 40,000, and either country would be entitled to the unused visas of the other from the previous year. The bill would continue the present law permitting the president and Congress to adjust the number of refugees admitted on a yearly basis, an approach meant to deal with international emergencies, and it would allow a generous amnesty for those who entered the country illegally and settled before 1978.

This legislation is the product of many months of committee hearings; it is an improvement on the administration's bill. The United States needs an overhaul of immigration law that reflects its better values and most pressing obligations. This is it.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Failing the Fairness Test

President Reagan's aides say he is concerned about the public belief that his programs are unfair. They are mounting a public relations effort to counter this perception. What is interesting about this is that the president seems perplexed as to why people view his policies as less than generous.

Mr. Reagan is not personally a cruel or heartless man. But that is not the issue. The issue concerns his policies, many of which fail the fairness test.

Take the package of tax and budget cuts that Mr. Reagan pushed through Congress last year. People at the top of the income distribution have gained billions in tax reductions and suffered little from benefit cuts; and their slice of the pie will increase over the next few years as further reductions in business, individual and inheritance taxes are phased in. People at the bottom of the income distribution have been the big losers from cuts in government benefits, jobs and services, and their losses would grow under the budget proposals for next year.

The details of these proposals make it especially hard to accept the administration's protestations of concern. On the welfare front, for example, its plans call for reducing aid to some of the poorest people in the country. More than 5 million people — mostly children or the aged and disabled — would be affected. The budget would also take an

other \$2.6 billion from job and training programs at a time when minority and youth unemployment are at record levels. Sharp additional cuts are also planned for child nutrition programs that serve, almost exclusively, the very poor — this despite the fact that these programs have dramatically reduced malnutrition among the young.

While the savings from these cuts are a mere drop in the federal deficit bucket, the president believes they are a necessary part of his strategy to reinvigorate the economy. One can argue about the theoretical efficiency of transferring income from the bottom of the income distribution to the top, but there is nothing about the present state of economic affairs that would lead the public to conclude that the gains outweigh the pains.

It is true, as the president and his aides will stress, that some social programs are still growing. What is not pointed out is that the only programs that are outpacing or even keeping up with inflation are social insurance and medical programs. These programs are not growing because the administration wants to be generous but because the number of people who are entitled to or in need of these benefits is increasing. One reason for that growth is the current sorry state of the economy — an item that should be at the very top of the president's list of concerns.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

On Instability in Bangladesh

General Ershad insists that he has not launched a coup to establish a military dictatorship. The constitution is merely suspended — not abrogated. Once he has purged the nation of corruption, civil rule will be restored. Meanwhile he is casting about for a committee of civil advisers and a civilian president. Unlike Pakistan's Zia, who said, on seizing power five years ago, that it would take him 90 days to clean things up before calling new elections, General Ershad has set himself no timetable. There is little reason to doubt General Ershad's sincerity. As he has constantly pointed out since the murder, by mysterious military men, of Bangladesh's President Zia (no relation) in Chittagong last

May, General Ershad, then chief of staff, could have taken power at once had he been minded. Instead the general moved only when the corruption and mismanagement became quite impossible to ignore.

No reason, then, to doubt the general's sincerity. But every reason to doubt that he will soon, in good order and of his own volition, retire to the barracks leaving Bangladesh with a functioning democratic system. Subcontinental dictatorships do not work that way. The poverty, the inefficiency, the bribes and the baksheesh which disgust the best of the military (and encourage the worst to get their noses in the trough) do not go away when the soldiers take command.

— From The Guardian (London).

In Spring, Reagan May Fancy Arms Control

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is now at a critical point in the formulation of the policy it will present to the Soviet Union at Geneva this summer for the control of strategic nuclear weapons.

It is grappling seriously with two fundamental questions: In military terms, how far should it go in proposing major and verifiable cuts in the strategic nuclear arsenals of both countries? And in political terms, how and when should it present its proposals to assure the support of congressional and allied leaders?

On the military question, considerable progress has been made recently within the executive branch of the government. The present indications are that it will go beyond any proposals made by the Soviet government so far. It is now thinking seriously about suggesting a reduction of between 30 and 50 percent of strategic nuclear weapons on both sides.

This is something new and it is a fantastically complicated problem, including the critical question of what should be counted to determine a fair and verifiable balance of nuclear power.

On the political side, there are many questions now under consideration and dispute in Washington:

• When should the administration propose starting the negotiations on strategic weapons at Geneva? The preference now is to do so before President Reagan goes to Europe in June, so that the allies and the anti-nuclear movement in Europe will know that Washington has a serious and practical proposal for strategic nuclear arms control.

• Should the administration accept and announce that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, and challenge the Soviet Union to do the same? The administration is divided about making such a commitment, and the chances are that neither the United States nor its allies will agree to such a commitment.

• Since the United States has repeatedly declared that it is a proper function of international law to prohibit or forbid the use of certain weapons of mass destruction — for example, chemical and biological weapons — should it not now take the lead in trying to bring all atomic weapons under legal restraint, or even to declare them illegal instruments of war?

It is not reasonable to suppose that the Reagan administration can get agreement in Washington, let alone in the allied capitals or in Moscow, on all these questions, but it is confronted by two problems at the same time: First, putting a brake on the nuclear arms race in direct negotiations with the Soviet Union. And second,

making clear to its own people, its allies and the public opinion of the world that the United States is making every reasonable and safe effort to relieve the human family of the threat of nuclear destruction.

The Reagan administration in its first year did not give the impression that these objectives had first priority. It concentrated on increasing its military and particularly its nuclear power, feeling with good reason, that the Soviet Union was gaining nuclear superiority and expanding its authority into the Gulf, Africa, Eastern Europe and even Central America.

These events have increased the tension between the two major nuclear nations and aroused fears of a revival of the Cold War, even the danger of nuclear war. This,

in turn, has provoked divisions and mass protests within the allied world and even in the United States, and an outcry for a fundamental reappraisal of the policies of confrontation and of the meaning and menace of nuclear war.

The important news in Washington these days is that the Reagan administration is changing its tune, if not yet its policies. The president is talking to his critics, not only about a compromise on the budget, but also to Presidents Mitterrand of France and López Portillo of Mexico about reducing tensions in Central America. And he is talking to the Soviets now about trying to find a compromise at Geneva on the control of nuclear weapons.

Reagan's lieutenants are also in touch

with Fidel Castro in Cuba and with the squabbling factions in Nicaragua, proclaiming that these contacts may not get anywhere but at least are worth pursuing.

It may be that Reagan has done all this because he finds himself in a jam, both at home and abroad, and is therefore adjusting to the facts. On the other hand, he may be more clever than his critics suppose, raising threats of an arms race with Moscow, military intervention in Central America and indifference to the appeals of Israel in order to compel more reasonable negotiations and compromises.

Nobody knows. But with economic trouble at home and an election coming, with a presidential tour and new negotiations on nuclear weapons planned in Europe this summer, the administration is changing its mood with the spring.

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Is a Nuclear Freeze Ever Out of Season?

By Paul C. Warnke

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and his colleagues have tried manfully to discredit calls for a nuclear arms freeze. But the criticisms are not convincing and the issue will not go away.

Various arguments have been offered in opposition to a freeze. Some opponents say it would reward the heavy Soviet missile buildup and leave America at a continuing strategic nuclear disadvantage. Some good arguments focus just on the intermediate-range nuclear forces in the European theater, now the subject of negotiations in Geneva, and point out that there the Soviets have about 300 SS-20 missiles while NATO has nothing comparable.

But what is being called for is a general freeze of any further nuclear weapons testing, production and deployment. And in the overall strategic balance there is certainly no Soviet advantage. In fact, in the most significant respects, such as survivability, the edge is American.

If an immediate freeze could miraculously be achieved, the existing situation of mutual deterrence would be preserved. Neither side could possibly anticipate profiting from the initiation of a nuclear war. The country attacked would retain the capability to inflict comparable devastation on its attacker.

Opponents of a freeze also insist that it is not enough, and that what is wanted and needed are substantial reductions. But if the goal is fewer nuclear weapons on both sides, it cannot be reached by adding new weapons as old ones are eliminated. The call for a freeze is a call for a

ban on additional weapons, obviously not a demand that the nuclear superpowers maintain present grossly excessive levels.

A freeze is not, of course, the complete answer. But, at a minimum, it would mean that the United States and the Soviet Union would not continue to add to the problem and to the peril. A freeze is the necessary partner of reductions.

Moreover, the implementation of a freeze could logically begin with the prompt completion of the comprehensive test ban treaty that has been under negotiation with the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom since mid-1977. All that now stands in the way of an agreed-on total ban on nuclear explosions is the necessary political will. Such a comprehensive test ban would be a major step in controlling nuclear arms and discouraging the proliferation of new nuclear-weapons states.

The attempt to equate the freeze proposals with President Brezhnev's recent initiative is without merit. His announcement is limited to intermediate-range missiles and is not a freeze, simply a statement that any additional SS-20s will be deployed on their mobile launchers in the non-European part of the Soviet Union.

A more sophisticated and rational argument against a nuclear freeze is that some of the programs that the United States is currently undertaking would in fact increase the survivability of its deterrent without adding to a destabilizing counter-

force threat against the Soviet deterrent. But there is, I am quite confident, no likelihood of arriving at a negotiated, bilateral, verifiable freeze too soon.

The deployment of air-launched Cruise missiles on the U.S. strategic-bomber force and the addition of the longer-range Trident-I submarine-launched ballistic missile are too far along to be cut off and, indeed, an exception could be made for them if necessary. The freeze resolution proposed earlier this month in Congress specifically provides that the United States and the Soviet Union will decide "when and how" to achieve a freeze.

It might be agreed also that the Soviets can move a larger share of their allowed limit of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles to their ballistic missile submarine force, with compensating cuts in the more destabilizing land-based launchers of intercontinental missiles with multiple warheads.

The freeze proposals do not purport to write the detailed text of a treaty. They reflect the deep concern of the American public, as the European anti-nuclear weapon movement reflects the deep concern in Europe, about the growing danger of nuclear war. What possibly can be wrong with heeding the call, stopping the arms race and proceeding with substantial reductions? I have not yet heard a good answer. I don't think there is one.

The writer was director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the Carter administration.

Mitterrand's France Is Seated on a Fence

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The politicians and political scientists like to say that France is *coupee en deux* — cut in two between left and right. This division assuredly exists, although on the two sides there is more confusion than uniformity, and between them lie a number of voters who refuse permanent identification with either side. These, as one commentator puts it, have recently "wanted the Socialists, but not necessarily Socialism."

On March 21 these floating voters were responsible for a sharp defeat to the Socialist government in cantonal elections throughout the country. The overall pro-government vote, the leftist vote, fell to 51.5 percent of the total, from the 52.2 percent given President François Mitterrand last May and the 56 percent accorded the left in the legislative elections in June.

The government admits the seriousness of the check, without satisfactorily explaining it. President Mitterrand has spoken of incoherence and hesitation in the government's policies, and criticizes the aggressiveness some Socialists have shown toward their opponents since last year's victory. There has been rather the Socialist generosity, or grace, in power.

Others in the Socialist leadership blame television for not "explaining" the government's program more convincingly, emphasizing recalling General de Gaulle's remark, when he was in power, that "the television is ours," but without his excuse that the press belongs to the opposition. In France under the Socialists, four out of the six more or less serious national dailies are on the left, with mighty *Le Monde* first and most forceful among them.

The Socialists' real problem is that France, and the Socialist Party itself, are cut in two in an entirely different and more significant way than between left and right. France is split between modernists and those who oppose and fear the characteristics of the modern world — between those committed to the new France of technocratic values and aggressive, innovative industry, and those who believe this new France is dehumanized, cut off from its roots, robbed of serious values.

One might put it another way and say that France is divided between its *enarques* and its *normaliens*. Until World War II, the intellectual life of France was dominated by the great *Ecole Normale Supérieure* in Paris, an institution meant to train teachers, which had become the center of French literary and philosophical culture. The intellectual values of this period emphasized speculative thought. The major postwar intellectual figures — Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, Raymond Aron, Maurice Merleau-Ponty — were all *normaliens*.

After the war, the *Ecole Nationale d'Administration* was created under the first de Gaulle government. Its mission was to train candidates for the higher civil service, and its graduates soon not only became the managers of the new, increasingly technocratic, centrally planned French state and economy, but also took over important posts in private industry.

These men and women made up what came to be known as the "enarchy" (a sardonic play on the school's initials and the word "anarchy"), which governs contemporary France. Since the 1940s, France has no longer been a nation of writers and theorists of ideological debates and philosophical controversy. It also has ceased to be an agricultural country. It has become, under the management of the *enarques*, an industrial power rivaling West Germany and a world center of technological innovation. Much of value has been lost in the change. Much, also, has been gained — in the material life of France's citizens.

But the Socialist Party, more than any of the other parties, has kept its ties to the older France. It is the party of rural France — its origins lie in 19th-century peasant resistance to moneylenders, and in pre-Marxist utopian thought — and of provincial intellectuals. It is the party of schoolteachers.

Its members are hostile to Paris and its salons, to cosmopolitan Parisian ideas and internationalist values. They are critical of Parisian bankers, international businessmen and technocratic managers. The new French technocracy finds its political expression in the Gaullist party and the groups supporting former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Old Values

Today, governing France, the Socialists find themselves confronting a paradox. The emotional and intellectual ties of the Socialist rank and file are to the older France, the France of *normaliens*. The nation the Socialists govern, however, is the contemporary creation of the *enarques* — and indeed, most of the younger leaders of the Socialist Party are themselves graduates of the *Ecole Nationale d'Administration*. The party thus is internally divided. Its heart is on the one side, its intelligence on the other.

In action, it vacillates. The rhetoric of the party, since coming to power last May, has owed most to the older France. Debates in Parliament have borne the unmistakable flavor of the Third Republic. Ideology is brandished. A return to proportional representation is threatened, raising a prospect of the revolving-door government that was characteristic of the Third and Fourth Republics.

The Socialist government is looking for a way to reconcile the old France with the new. François Mitterrand said in his New Year's message that he wants his version of Socialism to provide "the foundation for the civilization of the city." He added: "I am inspired by the values I have inherited, transmitted across the centuries in our France from that pastoral society where my own roots lie, and to which I remain faithful."

But what is this new civilization "of the city," inspired by pastoral values? No one knows. It is the dream which reconciles the Socialists' dilemma, to be at the same time super-modern and traditional, faithful to the values of progress and to those of the past. But how give tangible form to this vision? Their failure to do so lies behind the disillusionment which now has begun to spread among the voters of France.

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Letters

How It Started

In response to James Cooke (Letters, March 3): The writer is wrong in stating that Germany and Italy started World War II. It began in September, 1939, when Poland was attacked by the Nazis from the west and the Soviets from the east. Mussolini had invaded Albania on April 7, 1939, but that date is not cited as the start of the war. Mussolini joined Hitler's side only on June 10, 1940. By that time the Soviets had invaded Finland, snatching a part of it, and were in the process of annexing Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

As for the Japanese islands, they were simply stolen by Moscow after Japan had been smashed by U.S. forces. The Japanese will get the stolen islands back when they can offer something in return.

STANISLAS KOWALSKI, Vaugneray, France.

About Eritrea

The letter (Feb. 15) from Ethiopian Ambassador Tadesse Terfete is an Orwellian inversion of the truth: He accuses others of crimes perpetrated by his own regime and the forces of oppression and hegemonism with which it is allied. The Ethiopian regime is guilty of the most cruel violation of human rights, not only in the colonized territories of Ogaden, Eritrea and Tigre but also in respect of the suffering people of Ethiopia itself, as attested by such world humanitarian bodies as the United Nations Human Rights Commission and Amnesty International.

Charges of "expansionism and aggression" are applicable to Ethiopia itself. It was Abyssinia in

the 19th century which by force of arms extended its frontiers and annexed other peoples' territory, and it is by this same force of arms that the Addis Ababa regime seeks to maintain its colonial domination of peoples struggling for justice and self-determination. The recent massive armed attack against the people of Eritrea is a pertinent example, and it is indeed a painful irony that the Ethiopian ambassador should describe the brutal military operations as "a multi-faceted development campaign in Eritrea aimed at economic and social reconstruction."

The linkage of the identity and destiny of the Eritrean people with the so-called "Ethiopian Motherland" is in keeping with the expansionist policy of Ethiopia. The juridical status of Eritrea as laid down in the pertinent UN General Assembly resolution has not been changed by the Ethiopian annexation. The Eritrean people constitute a separate nation under colonial subjugation and entitled to self-determination.

ABDILLAH SAID OSMAN, Ambassador of Somalia, United Nations, Geneva.

Hockey as Art

Regarding "The Puckish Side of Pas de Deux" (JHT, March 9): Anna Kisselgoff's comments on Gretzky and Nureyev, and her precept that goal scoring is the ultimate in creativity in hockey, show that she only understands the ballet side of the comparison.

For years Canadians have referred to hockey as "ballet on ice." It is only with the recent commercialization of the NHL before new and largely ignorant American au-

diences that violence has predominated over the game's beauty.

Although Gretzky emphasizes nonviolence, he does not epitomize the beauty of hockey. It is his goal scoring and superstar status which stand out. The infinite and spontaneous creative capacities of Bobby Orr or Guy Lafleur, to name two, match the artistry on any stage.

N. MARTIN.

Against Morgan

Now that the latest episode of "Doctor Morgan" has come to a typically mawkish end, and before too many of your readers begin reading the next one, as some may do, I suggest a change: Drop the doctor and replace him with "Garfield," a comic strip that is funny and has a personality.

W.R. SMYSER.

Geneva.

Burton's Lyrics

Regarding "People," March 3: Richard Burton is said to have cribbed from a 14th- or 15th-century poem to pay homage to Elizabeth Taylor on her 50th birthday. In fact, this is a famous lyric from the 17th century, penned by Thomas Ford in 1607 and later set to music by, I believe, Henry Purcell. It is unlikely that Burton intended to pass off such well-known verse as his own:

There is a Lady sweet and kind,
Was never face so pleas'd my mind;
I did but see her passing by,
And yet I love her till I die.

FRANCIS LEARY.

Paris.

March 30: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: French Cross Into Morocco

PARIS — French forces marching from Lalla Marnia in Algeria have occupied Oujda, on the Moroccan border, without firing a shot. When Gen. Lyautey reached the town, the Azel, or governor, came out to meet him. The town remained perfectly quiet. When the column came in sight of Oujda, messengers were sent ahead to warn the governor. They informed him that France was not at war with Morocco and that the inhabitants had nothing to fear. The Azel is to be allowed to retain his post, but a French officer, Col. Reibell, will act as joint governor. It is considered unnecessary to magnify the effect of the operation, which is intended to show merely that France's patience is exhausted.

1932: Linotype Without Operator

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Without the aid of an operator, type has been set and cast by a linotype machine direct from copy here in a demonstration carried out before a group of publishing and news executives by its inventor, Buford L. Green. A tiny beam of light, focused on one line of copy at a time, took the place of the operator, and a specially constructed typewriter carriage replaced the standard linotype keyboard. The light beam, Green explained, passes through transparent copy paper and falls on a photoelectric cell. This converts the light impulses into electric impulses, which in turn operate the keys on the linotype machine, releasing the proper matrices from the linotype magazine.

Argentina, U.K. Confer Over Dispute

Nations Keep Ships On Falklands Patrol

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — The Foreign Office said Monday that diplomatic exchanges with Argentina were continuing in hopes of resolving a dispute over the presence of 10 Argentine ships on the South Atlantic island of South Georgia.

A British Embassy spokesman in Buenos Aires said Monday that there had been some progress in the talks.

British newspapers, meanwhile, painted vivid pictures of a British-Argentine military standoff at the Falkland Islands dependency, over which both nations claim sovereignty. Press reports here said Argentina had sent five warships to confront two British survey ships already in the area.

Britain charged March 22 that the Argentines — a group of scrap collectors hoping to strip an old whaling station — landed illegally on the island March 19 and hoisted an Argentine flag. Subsequently, the Argentines sent a polar ship to the region, and later sent the warships.

Carrington Plans Statement
The Foreign Office said that Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will fly home Tuesday after the Common Market meeting in Brussels to make a statement to Parliament about the Falklands dispute.

A Foreign Office spokesman had said earlier Monday that there was "nothing new" to report on the dispute, but "diplomatic exchanges are continuing with a view to resolving the problem of illegal entry." The exchanges, the spokesman said, were going on in Buenos Aires and through the Argentine Embassy in London.

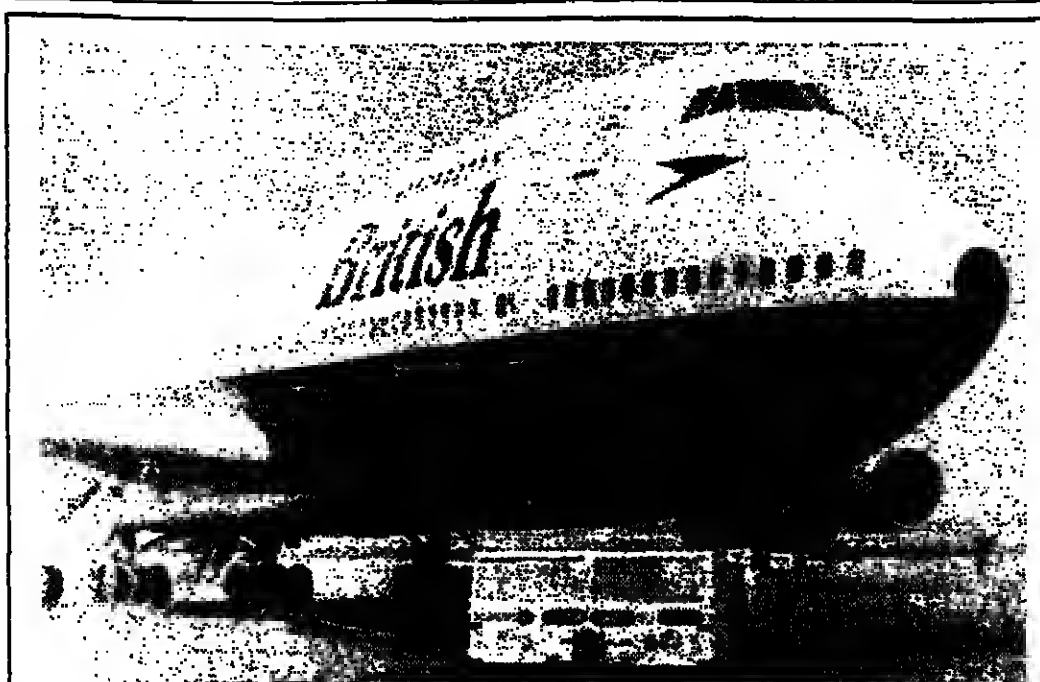
Tension over the status of the colony was running high, and a politician from one of Argentina's suspended political parties has called for an Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands.

Luis Leon, leader of a leftist radical party faction, said Sunday that an invasion "is necessary for the preservation of our sovereignty and [national] dignity."

The British Defense Ministry confirmed Monday that 42 Royal Marine commandos were en route to Port Stanley, the Falklands capital, but only to replace an equal number of marines already there.

Tremor Hits Southern Italy

United Press International
COSENZA, Italy — An earth tremor shook southern Italy Monday, but no damage was reported, officials said. The epicenter was about nine miles (15 kilometers) northwest of Cosenza.



SUGAR IN TANKS — A tow truck pushes a British Airways plane at London's Heathrow airport. Airline officials were investigating incidents in which about 20 vehicles, including catering trucks and tugs used to pull planes from place to place, were disabled by sugar put into their fuel tanks. About 2,000 baggage handlers have been on strike at the airport for seven weeks, but union officials said their members had nothing to do with the action.

53 Homeless Blacks End 3d Week Of Fast in Cape Town Cathedral

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

CAPE TOWN — Demonstrations outside South Africa's white Parliament are strictly forbidden, but for three weeks 53 homeless blacks have been engaged in a protest no more than a stone's throw away and the authorities have seemed uncharacteristically hesitant about how to respond.

If the blacks were actually throwing stones, the answer would be easy. Instead, since March 9 they have taken sanctuary inside St. George's Anglican Cathedral, which is adjacent to the Parliament building, and have vowed to fast there until they either die or win permission from the authorities to reside here legally with their families.

Contest of Wills

Those taking part in the fast belong to a larger group of Xhosa-speaking blacks who have spent most of the last nine months resisting efforts by the government, which officially views them as illegal immigrants and foreigners, to expel them from Cape Town.

The contest of wills started last July when the police raided a hostel in Langa township, causing hundreds of so-called illegal blacks to flee into the surrounding bush where they soon established a squatters' camp. This was followed

by repeated raids and mass arrests, until finally the campsite was bulldozed and burned and the squatters left to a supposedly independent homeland called Transkei.

Most of them had lived and worked for years in Cape Town where there were said to have been as many as 100,000 illegal blacks. The authorities insisted there was no work or accommodation for the squatters, but they managed to get around police roadblocks and make their way back from the homeland — only to repeat the dreary cycle of raids, arrests and deportation.

The fast is a desperate attempt to break that cycle, according to Theophiles Tayo, a 26-year-old laborer and a leader of the group now camping in the cathedral. Mr. Tayo, who has a wife and a child, said he had lived in Cape Town since he was 11 but had been arrested three times since the crackdown in July for being here illegally.

"If there is no response," he said, "we are prepared to die, because you can't stay out in the bush without accommodation, running away all the time to avoid arrest."

Mr. Tayo and other squatters in the cathedral expressed their motives strictly in terms of their experiences over the last nine months, but the pro-government Afrikaans-language press has been charging

that their fast is somehow tainted by political motives.

Pieter G. Koorhof, the Cabinet minister responsible for black affairs, has offered to talk to representatives of the fasting blacks if they leave the cathedral. He has even promised that they would not be arrested while the talks continued. But he has been unmovable on their basic demand.

Study in Contrasts

Last week the scene in the cathedral was a study in contrasts between its normal Lenten season activities and the quiet suffering of the blacks who huddle in blankets on one side of the nave. Three times a day they are given plastic cups of juice laced with glucose, plus vitamin tablets, but after 17 days without solid food they are overcome with weariness and mostly sleep.

Some of the mothers have young children with them. They play around the inert forms of the adults and sometimes cry for attention. Two pregnant women have resumed eating on doctor's instructions but have remained to continue their vigil.

Few whites who worship at the cathedral have disputed the idea that the blacks must be given sanctuary during their fast, the dean said. But there have been some abusive and threatening calls.



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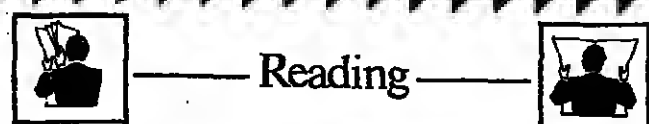


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1982 Readership Survey



Reading

01 Which issues of the International Herald Tribune apart from today's have you read or looked at in the last week?

Monday <input type="checkbox"/> (11)	Thursday <input type="checkbox"/>
Tuesday <input type="checkbox"/>	Friday <input type="checkbox"/>
Wednesday <input type="checkbox"/>	Sat/Sun <input type="checkbox"/>

02 Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

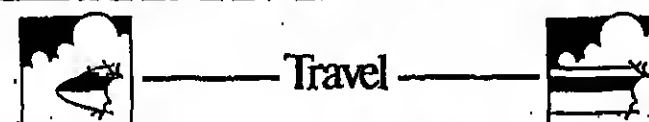
Postal subscription at home <input type="checkbox"/> (12)	Bought at newsstand <input type="checkbox"/>
Postal subscription at place of work <input type="checkbox"/>	Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/>
Home delivery <input type="checkbox"/>	Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/>
Office delivery <input type="checkbox"/>	

03 Which of these sections do you usually read or look at?

Front page news <input type="checkbox"/> (13)	Comics/cartoons <input type="checkbox"/>
Editorial page <input type="checkbox"/>	Sport <input type="checkbox"/>
Business and Finance -Editorial <input type="checkbox"/>	Arts, leisure <input type="checkbox"/>
-Tabular <input type="checkbox"/>	Special supplements <input type="checkbox"/>
Syndicated loans Eurobonds <input type="checkbox"/>	Back page (Safire/Bucwald/Baker) <input type="checkbox"/>

04 Who else reads or looks at your copy of IHT? (Check all that apply)

No-one else <input type="checkbox"/> (14)	One business colleague <input type="checkbox"/>
Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/>	Two business colleagues <input type="checkbox"/>
One other household member <input type="checkbox"/>	Three or more business colleagues <input type="checkbox"/>
Two or more other household members <input type="checkbox"/>	Other people <input type="checkbox"/>



Travel

05 (a) Approximately how many trips by air have you made during the last 12 months? (count each round trip as one)

None	1-5	6-9	10-20	21+
Total trips by air <input type="checkbox"/> (15)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) Of these round air trips how many were for business or professional purposes?

None	1-5	6-9	10-20	21+
Of which, for business <input type="checkbox"/> (16)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

06 Approximately how many visits have you made by air, for business purposes, to each of these destinations in the last 12 months?

	Not visited	1-2	3-5	6+ visits
Domestic flight within your own country of residence <input type="checkbox"/> (17)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Europe/outside your country of residence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
U.S.A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canada <input type="checkbox"/> (20)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Central & South America	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Republic of South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Africa <input type="checkbox"/> (23)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Australia/New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Japan <input type="checkbox"/> (26)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Singapore	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hong Kong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other S.E. Asia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gulf States/Kuwait <input type="checkbox"/> (29)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saudi Arabia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Arab States	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other destinations <input type="checkbox"/> (32)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

07 On business air trips, which class do you normally travel on...

a) long trips (over four hours)	b) short trips (up to four hours)
Long trips (4 hours+)	Short trips (under 4 hours)
First class <input type="checkbox"/> (33)	<input type="checkbox"/> (34)
Business class or equivalent	
Full fare economy	
Other	

08 Do you hold a V.I.P./Executive card with any airline?

Yes ☐ (35) No ☐



Goods & Services

09 Approximately, how many times, if at all, during the last 12 months have you...

a) Rented a car on business? ☐ (36)

b) Rented a car on business when in another country?

a) Rented at all on business	b) Rented abroad on business
Not rented <input type="checkbox"/> (36)	<input type="checkbox"/> (37)
1-2 times <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3-6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7+ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10 Thinking of your travel away from home on business, how often do you stay in first class international hotels?

Always/almost always ☐ (38) Never ☐

Frequently ☐ (Do not travel on business) ☐

Occasionally ☐

11 Which, if any, of the following do you usually buy at duty-free shops?

Cigarettes <input type="checkbox"/> (39)	Cognac <input type="checkbox"/>
Cigars/tobacco <input type="checkbox"/>	Other alcoholic beverages <input type="checkbox"/>
Whisky <input type="checkbox"/>	Perfumes/toilet water <input type="checkbox"/>

12 Which of the following do you have in your home at present?

Gin <input type="checkbox"/> (40)	Scotch Whisky <input type="checkbox"/> (41)
Brandy <input type="checkbox"/>	Other whisky <input type="checkbox"/>
Cognac <input type="checkbox"/>	Rum <input type="checkbox"/>
Champagne <input type="checkbox"/>	Sherry <input type="checkbox"/>
Vodka <input type="checkbox"/>	Port <input type="checkbox"/>
Aperitif/Vermouth <input type="checkbox"/>	Sake <input type="checkbox"/>
Liqueurs <input type="checkbox"/>	Imported beers <input type="checkbox"/>



1982 Readership Survey

13 Which of the following do you smoke, even if only occasionally?

Cigarettes ☐ (42) Cigars ☐ Pipe tobacco ☐

14 Which credit cards do you use nowadays?

VISA/Barclaycard/ Carte Bleue <input type="checkbox"/> (43)	American Express <input type="checkbox"/>
Eurocard/Access/ Mastercard <input type="checkbox"/>	Diners Club <input type="checkbox"/>

15 How many cars are there in your household including company-owned cars?

None ☐ (44) One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four+ ☐

If more than one car, please answer for most important car first, then the second.

What is the make, model and year of manufacture?

Write in: Make Model Year

1. (45-49)

2. (50-54)

16 Which, if any, of these cars is company-owned?

Neither ☐ (55) Car 1 ☐ Car 2 ☐ Both ☐

If any are company-owned, for which of them were you personally responsible for the choice of make and model?

Neither ☐ (56) Car 1 ☐ Car 2 ☐ Both ☐

17 Which of the following do you or members of your household own?

Stamp/coin collections <input type="checkbox"/> (57)	Stock/shares <input type="checkbox"/> (58)
Precious metals/gems <input type="checkbox"/>	Options/commodity futures <input type="checkbox"/>
Antiques <input type="checkbox"/>	Eurobonds <input type="checkbox"/>
Works of art <input type="checkbox"/>	Other bonds <input type="checkbox"/>
Second or holiday home <input type="checkbox"/>	Mutual/unit trust funds <input type="checkbox"/>
Other real estate (excluding main home) <input type="checkbox"/>	



Occupation

17 Are you

in employment <input type="checkbox"/> (59)	a housewife <input type="checkbox"/>
retired <input type="checkbox"/>	otherwise not in employment <input type="checkbox"/>
a student <input type="checkbox"/>	

18 What is your profession?

Businessman <input type="checkbox"/> (60)	Medical/legal/academic <input type="checkbox"/> (61)
Scientist/Technologist <input type="checkbox"/>	Diplomat/civil servant <input type="checkbox"/>
Consultant <input type="checkbox"/>	Artist, author, actor, musician <input type="checkbox"/>
Architect/surveyor <input type="checkbox"/>	Armed forces, police <input type="checkbox"/>
Engineer <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

(write in)

19 Approximately how many people are in the establishment in which you work, including yourself?

(By establishment we mean whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address)

Less than 10 <input type="checkbox"/> (62)	300-999 <input type="checkbox"/>
10-24 <input type="checkbox"/>	1000-1999 <input type="checkbox"/>
25-99 <input type="checkbox"/>	2000+ <input type="checkbox"/>
100-299 <input type="checkbox"/>	Do not work in an establishment <input type="checkbox"/>

If you do not work in an establishment, skip to Q23

20 What is the principal activity of the establishment at which you work? (write in)

(63-64)

21 What is a), your position and b), your responsibility within that establishment?

a) Position	b) Responsibility
Chief executive/owner proprietor/partner <input type="checkbox"/> (65)	Financial <input type="checkbox"/> (66)
Senior management <input type="checkbox"/>	Marketing/Export/Sales <input type="checkbox"/>
Middle management <input type="checkbox"/>	Operations <input type="checkbox"/>
Executive <input type="checkbox"/>	Technical <input type="checkbox"/>
Clerical <input type="checkbox"/>	Purchasing <input type="checkbox"/>
Other <input type="checkbox"/>	General management <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

22 Are you a Director or member of the Management Board of the organisation for which you work?

Yes ☐ (67) No ☐

23 In the last 12 months, in your business or professional capacity have you been involved at all in purchase or leasing decisions for any goods or services listed below?

If so, for each area in which you have been involved please indicate whether you

a) suggested or recommended the service/product, evaluated suppliers, selected makes/brands or prepared specifications and/or	Involved	Selected	Authorized
b) authorised or approved purchase (Check all that apply)			
Car fleets and company cars <input type="checkbox"/> (111)	<input type="checkbox"/> (112)	<input type="checkbox"/> (113)	<input type="checkbox"/> (114)
Vans/trucks <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Word processors/automatic typewriters <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Office equipment: copiers, calculators, typewriters <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Main-frame computers/computers with network systems <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stand-alone computers/personal office computers <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EDP/Computer service/software <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business/industrial site selection/building/construction <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientific/medical instruments <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telephone & telecommunications systems <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Company aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> (121)	<input type="checkbox"/> (122)	<input type="checkbox"/> (123)	<input type="checkbox"/> (124)
Plant and equipment <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Primary, raw materials and chemicals <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banking/financial services <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Company insurance/pension plans <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff recruitment <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advertising and PR services <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Freight/transportation services <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transfer of technology services <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

24 In how many countries does the organization for which you work have offices?

One ☐ (68) Two-nine ☐ Ten or more ☐

25 Do you work in the world-wide head office of the organization for which you work?

Yes ☐ (69) No ☐

26 Is the company for which you work in the top 100, or in the top 500 companies in size in your country of residence?

In top 100 ☐ (70) In top 500 ☐ Not in top 500 ☐

27 Are you

...Male ☐ (71) ...Female ☐

28 Which is your age group?

Under 25 <input type="checkbox"/> (72)	45-54 <input type="checkbox"/>
25-34 <input type="checkbox"/>	55-64 <input type="checkbox"/>
35-44 <input type="checkbox"/>	65 or over <input type="checkbox"/>

29 In which country are you currently resident?

a) Country of residence (73-74)

b) Citizenship (75-76)

30 How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than six months ☐ (77) 1-5 years ☐

6-12 months ☐ More than 5 years ☐

31 What was the highest educational level you obtained?

Doctorate/higher university degree ☐ (78) Below university degree ☐

University degree ☐

32 What is the subject of your degree or professional qualification?

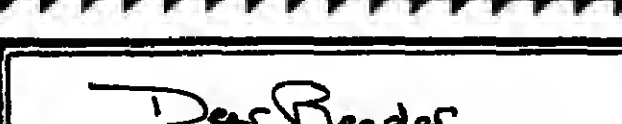
Engineering (mechanical, electronic, instrument, civil etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> (79)	Natural sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Maths., Biology, Geography) <input type="checkbox"/>
Law <input type="checkbox"/>	Economics <input type="checkbox"/>
Medicine <input type="checkbox"/>	Accountancy <input type="checkbox"/>
Arts and humanities <input type="checkbox"/>	Business studies <input type="checkbox"/>

33 To which of the following groups does your own personal annual income before tax from all sources fall? (US dollars)

UP to \$14,999 <input type="checkbox"/> (80)	\$50,000-\$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$15,000-\$19,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$75,000-\$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$20,000-\$29,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$100,000 or over <input type="checkbox"/>
\$30,000-\$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	Or write in your currency <input type="text"/>

34 Please turn over

1982 Readership Survey



Dear Reader,

Please will you help

Every three years we undertake a survey on behalf of the International Herald Tribune. The purpose of the survey is to find out what kind of people read the IHT. The last survey was in 1979, and it is now time to gather up-to-date information for editorial and marketing purposes. It does not matter whether or not you are a regular reader - please reply by filling in this questionnaire and returning it as indicated to us.

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Chairman - RSL

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The value of these donations will be published in the International Herald Tribune in due course.

Cancer Research ☐ International Red Cross ☐ World Wildlife Fund ☐

24 a) In how many countries does the organization for which you work have offices?

One ☐ (68) Two-nine ☐ Ten or more ☐

b) Do you work in the world-wide head office of the organization for which you work?

Yes ☐ (69) No ☐

25 Is the company for which you work in the top 100, or in the top 500 companies in size in your country of residence?

In top 100 ☐ (70) In top 500 ☐ Not in top 500 ☐

26 Are you

...Male ☐ (71) ...Female ☐

27 Which is your age group?

Under 25 <input type="checkbox"/> (72)	45-54 <input type="checkbox"/>
25-34 <input type="checkbox"/>	55-64 <input type="checkbox"/>
35-44 <input type="checkbox"/>	65 or over <input type="checkbox"/>

28 a) In which country are you currently resident?

b) Of which country are you a citizen?

(write in) (73-74)

(write in) (75-76)

29 How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than six months ☐ (77) 1-5 years ☐

6-12 months ☐ More than 5 years ☐

30 What was the highest educational level you obtained?

Doctorate/higher university degree ☐ (78) Below university degree ☐

University degree ☐

31 What is the subject of your degree or professional qualification?

Engineering (mechanical, electronic, instrument, civil etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> (79)	Natural sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Maths., Biology, Geography) <input type="checkbox"/>
Law <input type="checkbox"/>	Economics <input type="checkbox"/>
Medicine <input type="checkbox"/>	Accountancy <input type="checkbox"/>
Arts and humanities <input type="checkbox"/>	Business studies <input type="checkbox"/>

32 To which of the following groups does your own personal annual income before tax from all sources fall? (US dollars)

UP to \$14,999 <input type="checkbox"/> (80)	\$50,000-\$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$15,000-\$19,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$75,000-\$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$20,000-\$29,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$100,000 or over <input type="checkbox"/>
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Barber's Rare 'Antony' in Concert

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — The late Samuel Barber's "Antony and Cleopatra," composed for the opening of the new Metropolitan Opera House at Lincoln Center in 1966, notoriously came to grief when the combination of the problems associated with the simultaneous birth of a new theater and a new opera, compounded by Franco Zeffirelli's over-elaborate production, proved

to be too much of a good — or bad — thing.

Barber subsequently revised the opera, and it was this revision that received a British premiere in a concert performance Saturday by the Abbey Opera at London University's Logan Hall, the last of four operatic rarities offered this year within the framework of the Camden Festival.

The concert format eliminated the difficulties of mounting 14 scenes constantly shifting back and forth between Rome and Alexandria, but with music as purposefully picturesque as Barber's the result was a bit like hearing a film score without the film, while the spectacle of 18 soloists in evening

dress coming and going, score in hand, between their stunts at the music stands, was incongruous and disconcerting, as it always is in concert performances of opera.

Still, there was much to admire and even to enjoy in a performance that left no doubt that "Antony and Cleopatra" deserved a better fate than befell it in 1966. The score is a skillful accomplishment in Barber's characteristic turn-of-the-century vein, if more notable for individually effective episodes than for any sense of dramatic, compelling continuity.

These episodes fall almost exclusively to the title roles, very well sung here by the Canadian soprano Susan Bingham and the English baritone David Wilson-Johnson, the former coping resourcefully and, for the most part, successfully with music written with the special vocal attributes of Leontyne Price in mind. She also achieved more dramatic projection than her colleagues through posture and facial expression. The able conductor was Antony Shelley.

Of the festival's other novelties — Cavalli's "Ectres," J.C. Bach's "Adriano in Siria" and two Donizetti one-acters, "Francesca da Rimini" and "La Romanina" — the Donizetti double bill was the most treasurable, rendered so largely by the memorably virtuosic singing of the coloratura mezzo soprano Della Jones, splendidly seconded in both operas by the young baritone Russell Smythe.

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El Greco Showing To Open at Prado

MADRID — The Prado Museum opens on Thursday the most ambitious and extensive exhibition ever held of the work of the Greek-born Spanish master Domenikos Theotokopoulos, known as El Greco.

The exhibition, to run for two months, comprises nearly 60 key works by the 16th-century painter. Canvases from museums in Europe and North America, as well as rarely viewed paintings from Spanish churches and convents, have been gathered.

The show will move to the United States in July.

Ready-to-Wear Outlook Is Black

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The French ready-to-wear look for next winter is settling down and on the whole it is a black picture, with gray, purple and eggplant next in line. Not exactly cheery. The small, boned, neat spencer suit, is all over, courtesy of Yves Saint Laurent. The most obvious variant is the fencer's suit. Skirts are short, heels are high and legs are in sheer, black, seamless stockings.

Blouses — of all kinds — also rate tops. Coverl did the dashing U.S. Army type. Montana had the best leather ones, with intricate, cut-out collars, and elbow patches, but fortunately no more of those eagles on the back that have been copied to death. Montana's strongest blossom had fluorescent bands running around the sleeves and were worn over sexy, camouflage tops. Issey Miyake, whose fabric research is the most thorough in the field, showed crinkled paper blouses. The one-lepel blouse was also everywhere — in flannel but also in fur.

It is a good year for the dress business, which is staging a spectacular comeback. The most popular is strongly cinched at the waist with wide, leather cummerbunds. A few designers are still fooling around with coats, with Givenchy distinctly scoring — but most of them are settling for the no-coat coat which may be a cape or a poncho or a huge stole. Evening means a lot of satin, gold and lamé as well as velvet. Velvet touches also add softness to what would otherwise be rather tough shapes.

One can feel here and there a street-gang toughness in Paris fashion that comes through in Montana's collection, for instance in masculine cutaway pants with knee patches and canvas waists over tweed jackets that look ready-for-the-fray look. At Coverl's the roughness comes from the patchwork of rugged leather and fur, a look that Margaux Hemingway has picked up for life on her ranch.

As for hemlines, there's been short and there's been long — but short looks so much better. Long is a challenge, best handled by young designers, such as Jean-Paul Gaultier or the American Perry Ellis. Unlike their elders, who get bogged down somehow, the younger designers have a neat sense of proportion, a freshness of approach and a way with



Givenchy evening dress.

accessories that makes all the difference.

Lagerfeld tried both for Chloé and the fashion world was divided over that collection. But judging from the buyers' smiles, it might be another case of crying all the way to the bank. Actually, that collection was split two ways — one short and snappy, which came off very well, especially in those short, gray silk chemises, with one soft lapel framing a triangle of cubist embroideries; the other long and definitely heavier. This designer, who spends a lot of time in Vienna, where he teaches fashion at the university, came up with long, severe, dressage suits, the skirts slit up the side and worn with black patent leather boots and elbow-length gloves. Everything but a whip, al-

though come to think of it there was one — small and purple.

Fortunately, Ungaro, who says he likes to create a climate, an atmosphere, came up with a softer, more feminine vision of womanhood. Although his collection needed editing, Ungaro hit the jackpot with all the spencer suits, which he did in subdued colors using his familiar, adroit fabric combinations in the same monotone palette. His real asset is that, despite a dangerous, mind-boggling array of fabrics, Ungaro's tailoring talent pulls the whole thing together. Another of his virtues is that he knows how to translate his opulent couture look into ready-to-wear without cheapening it.

Dedication, hard work and a sense of direction have finally won Ungaro, long on the fringe, a niche with the establishment customer who believes in investing in clothes and doesn't seem to mind the price tag. But Ungaro does, and says he is reaching for a broader base and launching a cheaper collection called "Solo Donna."

Givenchy in Top Form

Another who was in top form was Givenchy, who brings that touch of class so often missing elsewhere. One may regret, however, that he did not stick to his low blouse couture look of three months back and chose to offer a pretty but safer, more commercial, short-jacketed look. But Givenchy, whose 30 years of couture will be celebrated in New York in May, recouped with evening clothes, for there is no beating his kind of training. His half-velvet, half-taffeta, full-gowned ones had a ladylike, almost Victorian reserve about them, while his snaky gold sheaths were as sexy as can be.

Scherrer, who was feasting his 20 years of couture, had a poppourri of all his well-heeled, well-groomed, well-coiffed looks, with a whiff of the heathery slopes of Scotland. At the dinner that followed, Scherrer was maneuvering pretty well, what with a Mitterrand (Robert) in one room and a Giscard d'Estaing (Valérie-Anne) in the other. At one point, Mitterrand told Pat Kennedy Lawford: "I remember one day taking your brother Robert to my brother François."

Meanwhile, in a similar, hands-across-the-ocean mood, Oscar de la Renta, who was passing through Paris, could be found dining with Ungaro at Prunier.

Horowitz at 78: The Magic Lingers

By Lon Tuck

WASHINGTON — The familiar ritual began at precisely 4:37 Sunday afternoon. Vladimir Horowitz walked out onto the stage of the Kennedy Center Concert Hall. The attire was his standard dark morning coat, gray striped pants, white shirt, patterned bow tie with a touch of red. His stride was jaunty, with one hand in a pocket. He did a sharp right-face at the Steinway, gave a slight, foxy smile, with a little bow.

It was the first time Horowitz had played in the Concert Hall. Though the setting was new, the stylistic details of the event were the same as decades ago. The idea is to establish a sense of the uniqueness of a Horowitz Event. The buildup suggests the electricity to follow. Even at the age of 78, there is only one Horowitz.

He invariably starts with music chaste, elegant and rather dry — to

get the blood flowing and the system limber.

Sunday we had six Scarlatti sonatas and to end, it was 25 minutes of some of the lightest, most delicately articulated playing I have ever heard from the piano. As he ages, Horowitz seems more interested in intimate effects; these six sonatas sounded like object lessons in how to play the piano with a minimum of percussive sound. The Spanish languor in the F-minor sonata was a model in how understatement can be passionate.

The Chopin G-minor Ballade that followed is the other side of the Horowitz aesthetic coin. Its opening octave was the first really loud sound on the whole program. It is one of those high romantic works that gives the illusion of developing from passion to ecstasy to some kind of sublime madness. Horowitz has just the sort of ripe lyricism and sonorous power to pull this off. The music was very broad, but did not lose tension. If

anything, he communicated Chopin's nobility of expression more evenly than he did years ago when his playing was more high-strung.

After intermission, Horowitz was back to his introspective mode, with Schumann's "Kinderszenen," the work he has programmed most often in recent decades. At the end was one of the less-known works of Horowitz's mentor, Rachmaninov, his second piano sonata. The sonata is horrendously difficult, yet has never caught on; Horowitz is the only major player who programs it now, no doubt partly out of a duty he feels to ensure that it is heard. It is perhaps more convincing intellectually than emotionally. The performance was brilliant.

Afterward, Horowitz sounded uncharacteristically tired. He got through the encores quickly. Liszt's third "Consolation" was very beautiful. The Chopin waltz that followed was charming. But in the concluding Scriabin D-sharp minor etude the legendary artist sounded like his wind was gone.

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Tour by Mormon Choir

SALT LAKE CITY — The Mormon Tabernacle Choir will perform 10 concerts in Europe next June. Director Jerold Outley said the tour will begin June 7-8 with two performances at the Bergen International Festival in Norway. The 325-member choir will then appear in Oslo, June 9; Stockholm, June 11; Helsinki, June 12; Copenhagen, June 14-15; Aalborg, Denmark, June 16; Rotterdam, June 18, and London, June 20.

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32. a) What is/are your native tongue(s)?

(write in) _____ (23-34)

b) In which language(s) do you regularly read newspapers and magazines?

(write in) _____ (35-40)

33. In which of the following industry sectors is your company principally engaged?

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry
fishing and mining | <input type="checkbox"/> (42) | Banking, insurance,
financial services | <input type="checkbox"/> (43) |
| Oil industries | <input type="checkbox"/> (44) | Advertising, PR,
publishing, broadcasting | <input type="checkbox"/> (45) |
| Manufacturing
industries | <input type="checkbox"/> (46) | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> (47) |
| Engineering,
construction | <input type="checkbox"/> (48) | Legal/medical | <input type="checkbox"/> (49) |
| Wholesale, retail
Export/import agency | <input type="checkbox"/> (50) | Government/diplomatic/
international agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> (51) |
| Public utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> (52) | Arts, entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> (53) |
| Transport, tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> (54) | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> (55) |

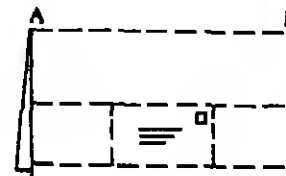
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DAWN MITCHELL
RESEARCH SERVICES LIMITED
STATION HOUSE
HARROW ROAD
STONEBRIDGE PARK, WEMBLEY
MIDDLESEX HA9 6DE
ENGLAND

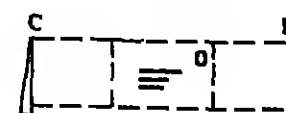
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Folding Instructions.

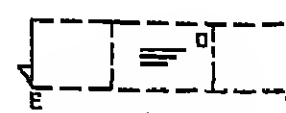
1. Fold page in half along A+B:



2. Fold in half again along C+D:



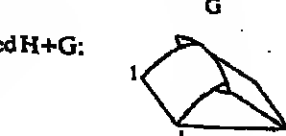
3. Fold the narrow strip E+F



4. Fold H+G as shown:



5. Fold I+J and then tuck in aperture by previously folded H+G:



Alternatively return the questionnaire in an envelope.

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Page 9 Tuesday, March 30, 1982 ***

Japan Chips Away at U.S. Market

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese semiconductor industry is in the midst of a huge investment drive to increase production that is likely to put further competitive pressure on U.S. semiconductor companies, according to a major study of the Japanese industry.

"The Japanese companies have been putting on an awful lot of capacity, and they are adding still more," said Robert H. Silin, director of consulting services of BA Asia, the Hong Kong merchant-banking arm of Bank of America, which conducted the study. "That means they have to keep those plants burning."

Plant and equipment investment by Japan's 10 largest semiconductor producers has more than tripled since 1978, to \$282 million a year at current exchange rates, according to the study.

The Japanese surge comes at a time when U.S. semiconductor companies, suffering from weak markets in the United States and aggressive competition from Japan, recently have been forced to pare back operations and shelve investment programs. To shield the U.S. industry, the Reagan administration is considering the possibility of import restraints — citing national security reasons — on one type of high-technology chip, the so-called 64K random-access-memory.

But the Japanese industry is going its investment plans to sidestep the threat of protectionist actions, according to the BA Asia

Sales by major Japanese producers in the United States (in millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981
NEC	70	100	120
Fujitsu	40	70	90
Hitachi	20	40	60
Toshiba	15	15	25
Others	30	35	35

Figures include local production in the United States by NEC, Fujitsu, Fujitsu and Hitachi. Source: BA Asia and trade sources.

study, a 315-page, \$590 volume sold mostly to corporate and government clients, including the CIA and the Soviet Union.

Increasingly, the Japanese are investing in production and assembly facilities in the United States.

New Challenge

"The nature of the Japanese competition will change over the next several years," Mr. Silin predicted during a telephone interview. "With offshore production, the Japanese challenge will not be something you can legislate against."

The export shipments from Japan will increasingly be unfinished products, such as silicon wafers, that are then packaged and bonded at Japanese-owned factories in the United States, the study said. Accordingly, while the overall value of semiconductor exports may decline, shipments of unfinished products and the Japanese share of the U.S. market could increase substantially.

This strategy of offshore assembly to sidestep trade frictions has been employed successfully in the past by Japanese makers of color televisions, who were forced to curb exports for three years starting in 1977. They now hold nearly all of the U.S. market, and their share is no longer an issue.

With leading Japanese chip producers, such as Nippon Electric (NEC), Hitachi, Toshiba and Fujitsu, having set up assembly sites

in the United States during the past few years, the trend is already in evidence. For example, from 1978 to 1981, the annual value of shipments of uncompleted integrated circuits, a type of unfinished product, from Japan increased nearly fourfold to \$145.9 million.

Never Again

"The real issue, then, is not trade," the report said. "Rather it will be market penetration by Japanese-controlled corporations in the U.S."

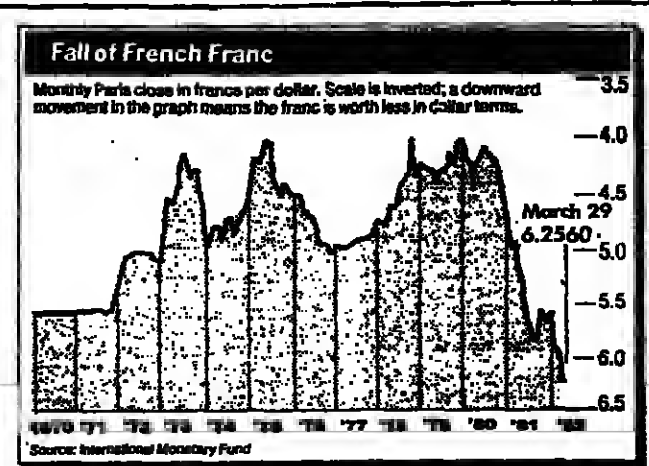
In separate interviews, Japanese government and industry officials said that recent trade disputes — especially the current "voluntary" restraints on auto exports — have been taken into account in semiconductor investment programs in the United States.

"We never again want to repeat the experience of the auto issue," said Hideo Senguyama, deputy director of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's Electronics Division.

Another reason for Japanese investment in the United States is to be close to the market it is seeking, according to Keisuke Yawata, president of NEC Electronics in San Mateo, Calif. Although U.S. semiconductor companies are now stepping up their investment commitments in Japan, Mr. Yawata said most of them had been content to ship their products from the United States.

"That was a mistake," he noted. "Indeed, it is the rapidly growing \$4.3 billion semiconductor market in Japan in which U.S. producers may suffer the most because of the Japanese drive to increase production capacity. Last year, for instance, imports of integrated circuits slipped from 22 percent of total consumption in Japan to 19 percent, with U.S. producers accounting for the largest share."

The import portion of the integrated circuit market will drop to 10 percent over the next several years, the BA Asia study predicted. "And the American companies that want to do well here will have to manufacture in Japan," Mr. Silin said.



Franc Weaker; Delors Firm

PARIS — While the French franc was fixed at a new low against the dollar here, French Finance Minister Jacques Delors said Monday that nothing in the current state of the French economy justifies a reduction in the value of the franc.

The franc was officially fixed at 6.2560 to the dollar, but later the dollar weakened slightly, and the rate at the close here was 6.2560 in the dollar.

Interviewed on television, Mr. Delors said it is wrong to make unfavorable comparisons between the French and West German economies. He said France's target budget deficit of 3 percent of gross domestic product for 1982 and 1983 and French industrial charges are both lower than the West German equivalent. However, French inflation is running at about twice the West German rate of 6 percent.

The franc made a sharp recovery Monday against the Deutsche mark. The West German unit was fixed in Paris at 2.6031 francs, down from 2.6145 francs Friday.

The dollar closed at 6.2575 francs in London and later was trading at 6.25 in New York. The dollar closed at 2.4143 DM in London, up from Friday's close of 2.3990.

NYSE Prices Close Mixed On Money-Supply Increase

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Monday after a factitious trading day dominated by fears that the recession may take longer to bottom out and that interest rates may go up again.

The Dow Jones industrial average showed only fractional changes until the last half hour, when it rallied to close up 5.90 at 823.82.

Declines led advances by a 7-to-6 margin, and volume was 371 million shares, compared with the 42.4 million traded Friday.

"The market had another illusion destroyed last week," Dreyfus Corp. Vice President Monte Gordon said. "There had been a growing perception that interest rates were coming down, that President Reagan would go into some kind of compromise with Congress on his proposed budget deficits, that the recession was bottoming out. That perception sparked the market's recent rally."

"Then Friday the Federal Reserve reported a \$500 million jump in the money supply and further increases are expected in April so that there are no prospects of the Fed easing up on credit, enabling interest rates to come down," Mr. Gordon said.

On the NYSE floor, IBM was up 1/2 to 59 1/2. It asked for shareholder approval to boost the company's dividend to \$1.50 a share from \$1.25.

Mr. Abe said that the government, as was widely expected, has decided to continue "voluntary restraints" in light of a deteriorating U.S. auto industry, plagued with large-scale layoffs and plant shutdowns.

In May, 1981, facing growing pressure from Washington, Japan decided to curb exports to the United States for up to three years, with the first fiscal year's shipments limited to 1.68 million units. In 1980, Japan exported 1.9 million units to the United States.

Mr. Abe said that Japan, in making the decision, hopes that U.S. car manufacturers will recover from the present slump "as soon as possible." He also expressed hope that the recent sea of cooperative agreements between Japanese and U.S. automakers as well as the establishment of Japanese assembly plants in the United States will help the U.S. auto industry get back on its feet.

Takashi Ishihara, president of Nissan Motors, who also serves as head of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, said that although there had been anticipation for an improvement in the U.S. auto market in the coming fiscal year, the "extraordinary stagnation still continues in the United States."

"Although we remain dissatisfied with the continued restriction of 1.68 million units in the second year," he said, "we consider the decision inevitable under the circumstances and will try to honor it."

Meanwhile, the association announced Monday that Japan's overall vehicle exports in February totaled 472,981 units. That was down from the seventh consecutive month on a year-to-year basis. The figure represented a 10.8 percent decrease from February 1981, but an increase of 4.4 percent from January, JAMA said.

To Our Readers

Because of France's shift to daylight saving time four weeks before the U.S. makes a similar change, we are unable to publish Wall Street prices as usual. Our first edition will carry 2 p.m. prices, 3 p.m. prices will appear in our second edition and final prices, together with closing commodity prices, will be published in our last edition. Our first two editions will carry the previous day's commodity prices.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 29, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	ChF.	S.F.	S.P.	S.L.
Amsterdam	2.676	4.774	118.80	42.85	0.3827	17.036	5.67	129.05	25.41
Buenos Aires	45.50	81.39	148.75	72.815	3.425	17.036	5.67	129.05	25.41
Frankfurt	2.461	4.244	108.20	38.20	0.3827	17.036	5.67	129.05	25.41
London (p)	1.7818			4.2625	11.3115	23.5435	4.2625	81.235	4.04
Madrid	1.32130	23.5800	56.770	21.82		44.25	29.262	60.748	140.48
New York	1.7818			4.2625	11.3115	23.5435	4.2625	81.235	4.04
Paris	6.285	11.191	266.31	6.301	0.408	17.036	5.67	129.05	25.41
Zurich	1.9247	24.006	79.785	30.745	N.A.	72.85	42.881		25.40
1 EURO	1.9369	0.6584	2.2872	1.21325	N.A.	2.6564	45.2609	1.9122	0.1895
1 SDR	1.9277	0.6584	2.2872	1.21325	N.A.	2.6774	45.6779	1.9122	0.1895

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Source: Reuters. (1) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (2) Units of 100. (3) Units of 1,000.

3 Major Oil Firms Assure OPEC Nigerian Shipments Won't Be Cut

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Three major oil companies, Mobil, Gulf and Shell, say they have not suspended shipments of oil from Nigeria.

Following a OPEC threat to oil companies to buy Nigerian oil or face blacklisting, the statements appeared to be heading away from confrontation with the oil cartel.

A spokesman for Mobil in New York said late Sunday that the company is expecting to take a load of Nigerian oil this week, while a Gulf spokesman said it had not suspended its shipments of Nigerian oil.

Asked whether Mobil had given in to OPEC pressure, the company spokesman said, "I guess that would be a safe conclusion." He added that he assumed the company will buy oil at the official Nigerian price of \$35.50 a barrel.

The spokesman for Gulf said: "We have not suspended liftings [from Nigeria]. We are continuing in close contact with the Nigerian government."

Buyers Withdraw

A Royal Dutch/Shell spokesman in London said Monday that its shipments of crude oil from Nigeria continue normally.

Shell said the Nigerian Petroleum Corp. takes 80 percent of its Nigerian production and sells it to third parties. Many Nigerian petroleum buyers have withdrawn, however, reducing the pool of crude from which Shell takes 20 percent as equity entitlement. Because of this, Shell recently has been lifting slightly more than its 20 percent equity share, the spokesman said.

A spokesman for Texaco would neither confirm nor deny that it had reduced or suspended shipments from Nigeria, refusing comment.

The statements by the oil companies follow efforts by OPEC to defend oil prices at a time of a world oil glut.

OPEC said companies had slashed Nigerian purchases to try to make Nigeria cut the price of its oil, which compares with the \$31 a barrel being charged for similar quality crude from the North Sea. OPEC threatened oil companies that they faced cutoffs by all 13 members if they did not restore Nigerian purchases.

Nigeria reduced its price \$1 a barrel at OPEC's meeting March 20 in Vienna. According to the Middle East Economic Survey, which first reported the blacklist warning Friday, total Nigerian output has dropped to 630,000 barrels daily in the past 10 days. Nigerian production in January was 1.6 million barrels a day.

On Monday, oil industry sources in Lagos said Nigerian oil production would reach \$9 billion while the estimated state budget will be around \$10.5 billion.

The oil minister said Kuwait, through its companies or in cooperation with other companies, is producing 40,000 bpd of crude in the United States, Canada and the North Sea.

It has also acquired an oil exploration concession in China, he disclosed. About \$4 billion will be invested in new refineries in Kuwait designed to convert the country's undesirable heavy crude into a lighter one, he said.

a day quoted by MEES would be misleading if taken for the month's average.

Kuwait Oil Minister Ali Khalifa al-Sabah gave his country's first official public warning to Western oil companies Saturday night, saying they would face OPEC-wide sanctions unless they stop pressing Nigeria to cut its crude price.

He said in a Kuwaiti television interview, "OPEC will apply collective sanctions against these companies."

OPEC sources in the Gulf said Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani had taken the almost unprecedented step last Thursday of personally calling senior executives of Mobil and Texaco to warn them about cutting shipments from Nigeria.

Sheikh al-Sabah called Gulf, which is a Kuwaiti customer, the sources said.

In Rotterdam, traders on the European spot oil market said Monday that OPEC's move to force oil companies to continue liftings from Nigeria will sustain the surplus of oil on world markets and tend to increase downward pressure on prices.

The OPEC ultimatum did not have any impact on spot prices Monday, they said. Some sellers

Japan Cuts Exports

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but they were not successful.

Traders said continued liftings of Nigerian crude at above market prices would rebound on OPEC by increasing the present surplus of oil on world markets.

"If OPEC succeeds, it could cut its own throat," one trader said. Another commented, "There is only one law on the markets, and that is supply and demand."

In Caracas Monday, Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuela's energy and mines minister, predicted that demand for OPEC oil would pick up by mid-year and that OPEC's output should average around 22 million barrels a day by the third quarter.

OPEC members agreed upon a daily production level of 17.5 million barrels a day at the Vienna meeting in their effort to prop up the \$34 a barrel benchmark price.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

**The world at your
finger tips.**

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 29

or your travel agent.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

Write Box D 1885,
International Herald Tribune,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 1982	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 1982	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 1982	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 1982
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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures		Other High Low Settle Chg.					Open High Low Settle Chg.					Open High Low Settle Chg.				
March 29, 1982																
WHEAT		Oman High Low Settle Chg.					CENT. DEPOSIT					COCOA				
May		12.10	12.15	12.15	12.15		1st 100 lbs. per bag					10 metric tons per bag				
July		12.15	12.20	12.20	12.20		2nd 100 lbs. per bag					1st 100 lbs. per bag				
Sept		12.20	12.25	12.25	12.25		3rd 100 lbs. per bag					2nd 100 lbs. per bag				
Nov		12.25	12.30	12.30	12.30		4th 100 lbs. per bag					3rd 100 lbs. per bag				
Dec		12.30	12.35	12.35	12.35		5th 100 lbs. per bag					4th 100 lbs. per bag				
Jan		12.35	12.40	12.40	12.40		6th 100 lbs. per bag					5th 100 lbs. per bag				
Feb		12.40	12.45	12.45	12.45		7th 100 lbs. per bag					6th 100 lbs. per bag				
Mar		12.45	12.50	12.50	12.50		8th 100 lbs. per bag					7th 100 lbs. per bag				
Apr		12.50	12.55	12.55	12.55		9th 100 lbs. per bag					8th 100 lbs. per bag				
May		12.55	12.60	12.60	12.60		10th 100 lbs. per bag					9th 100 lbs. per bag				
June		12.60	12.65	12.65	12.65		11th 100 lbs. per bag					10th 100 lbs. per bag				
July		12.65	12.70	12.70	12.70		12th 100 lbs. per bag					11th 100 lbs. per bag				
Aug		12.70	12.75	12.75	12.75		13th 100 lbs. per bag					12th 100 lbs. per bag				
Sept		12.75	12.80	12.80	12.80		14th 100 lbs. per bag					13th 100 lbs. per bag				
Oct		12.80	12.85	12.85	12.85		15th 100 lbs. per bag					14th 100 lbs. per bag				
Nov		12.85	12.90	12.90	12.90		16th 100 lbs. per bag					15th 100 lbs. per bag				
Dec		12.90	12.95	12.95	12.95		17th 100 lbs. per bag					16th 100 lbs. per bag				
Jan		12.95	13.00	13.00	13.00		18th 100 lbs. per bag					17th 100 lbs. per bag				
Feb		13.00	13.05	13.05	13.05		19th 100 lbs. per bag					18th 100 lbs. per bag				
Mar		13.05	13.10	13.10	13.10		20th 100 lbs. per bag					19th 100 lbs. per bag				
Apr		13.10	13.15	13.15	13.15		21st 100 lbs. per bag					20th 100 lbs. per bag				
May		13.15	13.20	13.20	13.20		22nd 100 lbs. per bag					21st 100 lbs. per bag				
June		13.20	13.25	13.25	13.25		23rd 100 lbs. per bag					22nd 100 lbs. per bag				
July		13.25	13.30	13.30	13.30		24th 100 lbs. per bag					23rd 100 lbs. per bag				
Aug		13.30	13.35	13.35	13.35		25th 100 lbs. per bag					24th 100 lbs. per bag				
Sept		13.35	13.40	13.40	13.40		26th 100 lbs. per bag					25th 100 lbs. per bag				
Oct		13.40	13.45	13.45	13.45		27th 100 lbs. per bag					26th 100 lbs. per bag				
Nov		13.45	13.50	13.50	13.50		28th 100 lbs. per bag					27th 100 lbs. per bag				
Dec		13.50	13.55	13.55	13.55		29th 100 lbs. per bag					28th 100 lbs. per bag				
Jan		13.55	13.60	13.60	13.60		30th 100 lbs. per bag					29th 100 lbs. per bag				
Feb		13.60	13.65	13.65	13.65		31st 100 lbs. per bag					30th 100 lbs. per bag				
Mar		13.65	13.70	13.70	13.70		32nd 100 lbs. per bag					31st 100 lbs. per bag				
Apr		13.70	13.75	13.75	13.75		33rd 100 lbs. per bag					32nd 100 lbs. per bag				
May		13.75	13.80	13.80	13.80		34th 100 lbs. per bag					33rd 100 lbs. per bag				
June		13.80	13.85	13.85	13.85		35th 100 lbs. per bag					34th 100 lbs. per bag				
July		13.85	13.90	13.90	13.90		36th 100 lbs. per bag					35th 100 lbs. per bag				
Aug		13.90	13.95	13.95	13.95		37th 100 lbs. per bag					36th 100 lbs. per bag				
Sept		13.95	14.00	14.00	14.00		38th 100 lbs. per bag					37th 100 lbs. per bag				
Oct		14.00	14.05	14.05	14.05		39th 100 lbs. per bag					38th 100 lbs. per bag				
Nov		14.05	14.10	14.10	14.10		40th 100 lbs. per bag					39th 100 lbs. per bag				
Dec		14.10	14.15	14.15	14.15		41st 100 lbs. per bag					40th 100 lbs. per bag				
Jan		14.15	14.20	14.20	14.20		42nd 100 lbs. per bag					41st 100 lbs. per bag				
Feb		14.20	14.25	14.25	14.25		43rd 100 lbs. per bag					42nd 100 lbs. per bag				
Mar		14.25	14.30	14.30	14.30		44th 100 lbs. per bag					43rd 100 lbs. per bag				
Apr		14.30	14.35	14.35	14.35		45th 100 lbs. per bag					44th 100 lbs. per bag				
May		14.35	14.40	14.40	14.40		46th 100 lbs. per bag					45th 100 lbs. per bag				
June		14.40	14.45	14.45	14.45		47th 100 lbs. per bag					46th 100 lbs. per bag				
July		14.45	14.50	14.50	14.50		48th 100 lbs. per bag					47th 100 lbs. per bag				
Aug		14.50	14.55	14.55	14.55		49th 100 lbs. per bag					48th 100 lbs. per bag				
Sept		14.55	14.60	14.60	14.60		50th 100 lbs. per bag					49th 100 lbs. per bag				
Oct		14.60	14.65	14.65	14.65		51st 100 lbs. per bag					50th 100 lbs. per bag				
Nov		14.65	14.70	14.70	14.70		52nd 100 lbs. per bag					51st 100 lbs. per bag				
Dec		14.70	14.75	14.75	14.75		53rd 100 lbs. per bag					52nd 100 lbs. per bag				
Jan		14.75	14.80	14.80	14.80		54th 100 lbs. per bag					53rd 100 lbs. per bag				
Feb		14.80	14.85	14.85	14.85		55th 100 lbs. per bag					54th 100 lbs. per bag				
Mar		14.85	14.90	14.90	14.90		56th 100 lbs. per bag					55th 100 lbs. per bag				
Apr		14.90	14.95	14.95	14.95		57th 100 lbs. per bag					56th 100 lbs. per bag				
May		14.95	15.00	15.00	15.00		58th 100 lbs. per bag					57th 100 lbs. per bag				
June		15.00	15.05	15.05	15.05		59th 100 lbs. per bag					58th 100 lbs. per bag				
July		15.05	15.10	15.10	15.10		60th 100 lbs. per bag					59th 100 lbs. per bag				
Aug		15.10	15.15	15.15	15.15		61st 100 lbs. per bag					60th 100 lbs. per bag				
Sept		15.15	15.20	15.20	15.20		62nd 100 lbs. per bag					61st 100 lbs. per bag				
Oct		15.20	15.25	15.25	15.25		63rd 100 lbs. per bag					62nd 100 lbs. per bag				
Nov		15.25	15.30	15.30	15.30		64th 100 lbs. per bag					63rd 100 lbs. per bag				
Dec		15.30	15.35	15.35	15.35		65th 100 lbs. per bag					64th 100 lbs. per bag				
Jan		15.35	15.40	15.40	15.40		66th 100 lbs. per bag					65th 100 lbs. per bag				
Feb		15.40	15.45	15.45	15.45		67th 100 lbs. per bag					66th 100 lbs. per bag				
Mar		15.45	15.50	15.50	15.50		68th 100 lbs. per bag					67th 100 lbs. per bag				
Apr		15.50	15.55	15.55	15.55		69th 100 lbs. per bag					68th 100 lbs. per bag				
May		15.55	15.60	15.60	15.60		70th 100 lbs. per bag					69th 100 lbs. per bag				
June		15.60	15.65	15.65	15.65		71st 100 lbs. per bag					70th 100 lbs. per bag				
July		15.65	15.70	15.70	15.70		72nd 100 lbs. per bag					71st 100 lbs. per bag				
Aug		15.70	15.75	15.75	15.75		73rd 100 lbs. per bag					72nd 100 lbs. per bag				
Sept		15.75	15.80	15.80	15.80		74th 100 lbs. per bag					73rd 100 lbs. per bag				
Oct		15.80	15.85	15.85	15.85		75th 100 lbs. per bag					74th 100 lbs. per bag				
Nov		15.85	15.90	15.90	15.90		76th 100 lbs. per bag					75th 100 lbs. per bag				
Dec		15.90	15.95	15.95	15.95		77th 100 lbs. per bag					76th 100 lbs. per bag				
Jan		15.95	16.00	16.00	16.00		78th 100 lbs. per bag					77th 100 lbs. per bag				
Feb		16.00	16.05	16.05	16.05		79th 100 lbs. per bag					78th 100 lbs. per bag				
Mar		16.05	16.10	16.10	16.10		80th 100 lbs. per bag					79th 100 lbs. per bag				
Apr		16.10	16.15	16.15	16.15		81st 100 lbs. per bag					80th 100 lbs. per bag				
May		16.15	16.20	16.20	16.20		82nd 100 lbs. per bag					81st 100 lbs. per bag				
June		16.20	16.25	16.25	16.25		83rd 100 lbs. per bag					82nd 100 lbs. per bag				
July		16.25	16.30	16.30	16.30		84th 100 lbs. per bag					83rd 100 lbs. per bag				
Aug		16.30	16.35	16.35	16.35		85th 100 lbs. per bag					84th 100 lbs. per bag				
Sept		16.35	16.40	16.40	16.40		86th 100 lbs. per bag					85th 100 lbs. per bag				
Oct		16.40	16.45	16.45	16.45		87th 100 lbs. per bag					86th 100 lbs. per bag				
Nov		16.45	16.50	16.50	16.50		88th 100 lbs. per bag					87th 100 lbs. per bag				
Dec		16.50	16.55	16.55	16.55		89th 100 lbs. per bag					88th 100 lbs. per bag				
Jan		16.55	16.60	16.60	16.60		90th 100 lbs. per bag					89th 100 lbs. per bag				
Feb		16.60	16.65	16.65	16.65		91st 100 lbs. per bag					90th 100 lbs. per bag				
Mar		16.65	16.70	16.70	16.70		92nd 100 lbs. per bag					91st 100 lbs. per bag				
Apr		16.70	16.75	16.75	16.75		93rd 100 lbs. per bag					92nd 100 lbs. per bag				
May		16.75	16.80	16.80	16.80		94th 100 lbs. per bag					93rd 100 lbs. per bag				
June		16.80	16.85	16.85	16.85		95th 100 lbs. per bag					94th 100 lbs. per bag				
July		16.85	16.90	16.90	16.90		96th 100 lbs. per bag					95th 100 lbs. per bag				
Aug		16.90	16.95	16.95	16.95		97th 100 lbs. per bag					96th 100 lbs. per bag				
Sept		16.95	17.00	17.00	17.00		98th 100 lbs. per bag					97th 100 lbs. per bag				
Oct		17.00	17.05	17.05	17.05		99th 100 lbs. per bag					98th 100 lbs. per bag				
Nov		17.05	17.10	17.10	17.10		100th 100 lbs. per bag					99th 100 lbs. per bag				
Dec		17.10	17.15	17.15	17.15		101st 100 lbs. per bag					100th 100 lbs. per bag				
Jan		17.15	17.20	17.20	17.20		102nd 100 lbs. per bag					101st 100 lbs. per bag				
Feb		17.20	17.25	17.25	17.25		103rd 100 lbs. per bag					102nd 100 lbs. per bag				
Mar		17.25	17.30	17.30	17.30		104th 100 lbs. per bag					103rd 100 lbs. per bag				
Apr		17.30	17.35	17.35	17.35		105th 100 lbs. per bag					104th 100 lbs. per bag				
May		17.35	17.40	17.40	17.40		106th 100 lbs. per bag					105th 100 lbs. per bag				
June		17.40	17.45	17.45	17.45		107th 100 lbs. per bag					106th 100 lbs. per bag				
July		17.45	17.50	17.50	17.50		108th 100 lbs. per bag					107th 100 lbs. per bag				
Aug		17.50	17.55	17.55	17.55		109th 100 lbs. per bag					108th 100 lbs. per bag				
Sept		17.55	17.60	17.60	17.60		110th 100 lbs. per bag					109th 100 lbs. per bag				
Oct		17.60	17.65	17.65	17.65		111th 100 lbs. per bag					110th 100 lbs. per bag				
Nov		17.65	17.70	17.70	17.70		112th 100 lbs. per bag					111th 100 lbs. per bag				
Dec		17.70	17.75	17.75	17.75		113th 100 lbs. per bag					112th 100 lbs. per bag				
Jan		17.75	17.80	17.80	17.80		114th 100 lbs. per bag					113th 100 lbs. per bag				
Feb		17.80	17.85	17.85	17.85		115th 100 lbs. per bag					114th 100 lbs. per bag				
Mar		17.85	17.90	17.90	17.90		116th 100 lbs. per bag					115th 100 lbs. per bag				
Apr		17.90	17.95	17.95	17.95		117th 100 lbs. per bag					116th 100 lbs. per bag				
May		17.95	18.00	18.00	18.00		118th 100 lbs. per bag					117th 100 lbs. per bag				
June		18.00	18.05	18.05	18.05		119th 100 lbs. per bag					118th 100 lbs. per bag				
July		18.05	18.10	18.10	18.10		120th 100 lbs. per bag					119th 100 lbs. per bag				
Aug		18.10	18.15	18.15	18.15		121st 100 lbs. per bag					120th 100 lbs. per bag				
Sept		18.15	18.20	18.20	18.20		122nd 100 lbs. per bag					121st 100 lbs. per bag				
Oct		18.20	18.25	18.25	18.25		123rd 100 lbs. per bag					122nd 100 lbs. per bag				
Nov		18.25	18.30	18.30	18.30		124th 100 lbs. per bag					123rd 100 lbs. per bag				
Dec		18.30	18.35	18.35	18.35		125th 100 lbs. per bag					124th 100 lbs. per bag				
Jan		18.35	18.40	18.40	18.40		126th 100 lbs. per bag					125th 100 lbs. per bag				
Feb		18.40	18.45	18.45	18.45		127th 100 lbs. per bag					126th 100 lbs. per bag				
Mar		18.45	18.50	18.50	18.50		128th 100 lbs. per bag					127th 100 lbs. per bag				
Apr		18.50	18.55													

